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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEWSPAPER DECISIONS.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Grave Aspect of Affairs in Spain.

The Ministry Resign in a Body.

Suspension of Newspapers.

PARIS, November 18.—A decree has been issued suspending the publication of the newspapers *L'Avenir* and *Le Pays* for printing articles insulting to the Government.

Several Additional Court-Martials

Have been created to dispose of a large number of Communist prisoners still untried.

Gambetta's Speech at St. Quentin.

M. Gambetta made his expected speech at St. Quentin last night. His tone was moderate, and his speech has had an excellent effect on public opinion. He assured his hearers that no danger at present menaced the existence of the republic, but reforms were necessary to confirm it. The people should see that legislation to that end be not kept back too long in the National Assembly. The citizens should take a more active, practical interest in political affairs and make their influence felt in the government to give their power its legitimate effect. He advocated the formation of a National Republican party, and set forth in detail a plan of organization which is based in many respects upon the American system.

Collision at Sea.

LONDON, November 18.—News has been received of a collision at sea between the two (supposed to be American) vessels Ella Morton and Agnes Campbell. The latter sunk. No particulars.

The Pope to Leave Rome.

PARIS, November 19.—The *Constitutionnel* says Duc De Harcourt, French Embassador to the Papal Court, had sent a telegram to Count De Remusat, Minister of Foreign Affairs, stating that the Pope has expressed his intention of leaving Rome when a bill is passed convening the Italian Parliament in that city.

Gambetta, Louis Blanc and Victor Hugo have issued a card, soliciting subscriptions for the relief of the families of Communists.

Grave Aspect of Political Affairs in Spain.

MADRID, November 18.—The movements of the radical members of the Cortes have resulted in the defeat of the Ministry upon a test question, and a Cabinet crisis has occurred. The debates at Friday's sitting of the Cortes were intensely exciting, and the session did not break up until seven o'clock this morning. During the discussion upon the proposition to censure the Government, brought forward by the advocates of Senor Zorilla, a counter motion was submitted by Senor Ochoa, providing for the granting of entire liberty to religious societies throughout Spain, and the suppression of the decrees of the Provisional Government, of which Senor Zorilla was a member, relative thereto. Pending this a motion was made to declare the sitting of the Cortes permanent, and a spirited discussion followed. The Government eventually demanded its rejection as a Cabinet question, but their opponents had a majority; for upon the division of the House the motion was found to be adopted by a vote of 117 to 118. Admiral Malcampo, President of the Council of State and head of the Ministry, at once mounted the tribune and read a royal decree prorogeing the setting of the Cortes without day.

The King to-day summoned to his presence the Presidents of the two houses, for consultation as to the grave aspect of political affairs. It has since become known that the Ministry have resigned in a body, but the belief is expressed in high quarters that with some modifications they will continue in office.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, November 18.—Advices show that the nine hour movement is making great progress among the working people throughout the country. In some of the counties the masters have conceded to the nine hours system and it is probable the arrangement would become general.

PARIS, November 18.—The trial of parties accused of the assassination of Generals Thomas and Lecomte has ended. Nineteen prisoners were pronounced guilty. Ver Daguer and seven others were sentenced to suffer death, one to imprisonment for life at hard labor, and ten to various terms of confinement.

The reorganization of the French army is making rapid progress. By the end of the year the strongest strategic positions on the eastern frontier will be occupied by a completely reconstructed and thoroughly equipped corps de armee.

LONDON, November 18.—The Princess Louise is *enciente*.

LONDON, November 19.—Louis Kossuth has been elected a member of the London branch of the International Society.

General Sherman, of the United States Army, who is a passenger on the American frigate Wabash, now *en route* from New York for Europe, is expected to arrive in England in the month of May. The *Observer*, in its issue of this morning, contradicts the report that the General is sent to Europe on a special mission, and says his trip is merely one of pleasure.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., November 18.—Consols 93⅜. Bonds—5-20s of '62, 91⅞; do '65, 92; do '67, 94⅞; 10-40s, 90⅛.

PARIS, November 18.—Rentes 56 francs 90 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, November 18.—Cotton steady; middling upland 9⅜d. Red winter wheat 11s. 9d. Flour 25a30s. Mess pork 46s. 6d. Cheese 60s.

The Anti-Popery Lecturer Murphy.

To-day's mails from England Haven, a letter from the Chief of Constabulary at White Haven, England, to the anti-pupery lecturer Murphy, who had just arrived at that place, promising to arrest him if he undertook to lecture. It is said this course is necessary to prevent a riot.

The Working Classes in France.

A Paris letter of November 5th states that the spirit of the working classes is becoming somewhat revolutionary. Much is said to be due to the new radical journals, in one of which there was published a direct injunction on All Souls day to those who had lost relatives during the Commune rule, to make a demonstration at one of the public cemeteries. In consequence of this several thousand troops were under arms during the whole of the day. Trouble among this class may occur at any moment.

CUBA.

Arrests of Persons Implicated in the Rebellion—Banishment of a Consul.

HAVANA, November 18.—The Government continues to make arrests of persons more or less implicated in the rebellion.

The Consul of Sweden at this port has been banished. He is charged with acting as the agent of Senor Aldamo and other well known Cuban refugees.

The Spanish man-of-war Zargoza arrived to-day from Santiago de Cuba. A Spanish war steamer has been sent to Hayti.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

RIGHT OF WAY OVER THE LOUISVILLE BRIDGE.

LOUISVILLE, November 18.—Thomas A. Scott, of the Pennsylvania Central, and Mr. Torrence of the Ohio and Mississippi Road, have been in consultation at the Galt House concerning the right of way over the Ohio river bridge at this point, which Scott controls. Arrangements were effected in the afternoon which will allow the Ohio and Mississippi to cross the bridge on reasonable terms. Mr. Scott left for home this evening.

THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC COMMISSIONERS.

ST. LOUIS, November 18.—The Railroad Commissioners, who left here Tuesday for Indian Territory, to examine the last complete section of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad, returned to-day. They found the road constructed in accordance with government requirements, and accepted the section they went to examine. Two freight trains of this road were seized yesterday at Rolla, Mo., by the Sheriff of Phelps county, for the non-payment of taxes, amounting to $20,000. The attorney of the road immediately replevied the trains, and claims the road and its land are exempt from taxation by law.

CINCINNATI AND TERRE HAUTE.

CHICAGO, November 18.—The Cincinnati and Terre Haute Railway, which it is expected will bring to this city the block coal of Indiana and open more perfectly to Cincinnati the mineral resources of that State, are here soliciting subscriptions from our citizens and are receiving liberal encouragement. This road will be three feet guage, and the principal points are Cincinnati, Bloomington and Terre Haute.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH

The charred remains of John McDevitt, the celebrated billiard player, were found Saturday afternoon under the ruins of the *Tribune* office.

A bill for the repeal of female suffrage is before the Wyoming Legislature.

There was a severe sleet storm in the vicinity of Omaha, Neb., Friday and Saturday, and a snow storm west, which prostrated the telegraph lines and caused considerable delay to trains.

Gen. Ord will take command of the Department of the Platte. Gen. Augur goes to Texas.

Up to Saturday one hundred and thirty cases were before the Southern Claims Commission at Little Rock.

The Athletic base ball club, of Philadelphia, have been declared champions of the United States.

A Pottsville, Pa., telegram of Saturday says: At a meeting of the Committee of the Anthracite Board of Trade and Workingmen's Benevolent Association this afternoon, it was found that the average prices of coal for the month prior to the 10th instant was $2 62½, a decline from last month of twelve cents.

A Newberne, N. C., telegram of Saturday says: The steamer Mary E. Sanford was burned at sea together with the greater part of the cargo. No lives lost.

Chief of Police Beck, of Milwaukee, is now considered out of danger.

A poor woman named Frances Schumaker, living five miles above Grand Tower, Jackson county, Illinois, was brutally murdered last Monday night by some unknown person. She was first attacked in her house and beaten with a club, but escaped and was followed and struck on the head with an ax, and her head was almost severed from her body. When found on Wednesday her remains were nearly devoured by hogs. No clue to the murderers.

A negro named Owens, a resident of St. Louis, was murdered last week near Venice, Ill., while hunting; another named Perkins is supposed to be his murderer. Owens was also robbed of some four hundred dollars.

It was expected that the Chamber of Commerce would on Saturday take action asking Congress for an appropriation of four hundred thousand dollars to finish the Louisville Canal, and favoring the reduction of tolls; but, after discussion on the question by a number of prominent members, the matter was referred to a special committee, with a view to reconsider. There is a difference of opinion relative to tolls, some members being in favor of the total abolition of tolls, and opposed to the Chamber committing itself merely to a reduction.

The work of preparing for the industrial exposition in Cincinnati in 1872 has begun.

A negro hackman was killed at Vicksburg Saturday evening by a man named Rice. The difficulty was in regard to charges.

There were 133 deaths from small-pox in Philadelphia last week.

Mayor Gaston has accepted the Democratic nomination for re-election as Mayor of Boston, and will probably be supported by the Republicans.

The jewelry store of T. & S. Franks, in Philadelphia, was robbed of $20,000 worth of watches, etc., Saturday night.

Dr. O. H. Hess, formerly business manager of Crosby's Opera House, Chicago, and a brother of C. D. Hess, attempted suicide in that city Saturday evening, by shooting himself in the left breast. He was not dangerously injured. Cause, domestic infelicity.

The Chicago *Republican* will appear to-day in its old size and shape.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, November 18, 1871.

THE PARK COMMISSION VACANCIES.

It is currently reported about City Hall to-day that Henry G. Stebbins, Edward Pierrepont and Horace Greeley were agreed upon by Mayor Hall and Deputy Controller Green for the vacancies in the Park Commission. Mayor Hall is seeking to ally himself with the reformers, and is trying to get some of the reform Democrats to accept places recently made vacant.

TWEED'S RESIGNATION.

The *Evening News*, Ben Wood's paper, says in respect to the Mayor's denying that he has Tweed's resignation: "We reiterate that Tweed has handed his resignation to Mayor Hall, and that it is given on condition that the gentleman whom Mr. Tweed names shall be appointed."

PETER B. SWEENY

Was, this afternoon, served with a legal process on behalf of Miss Mansfield, demanding the surrender of papers in his possession, which are said to implicate him and Tweed in the Erie scheme. It is said that Sweeny has destroyed the papers alluded to.

COLLISION IN NORTH RIVER.

During a collision between a schooner and some canal boats this morning in North river, a pistol was fired at the canal boats, dangerously wounding Jas. Hill.

FINANCIAL MATTERS.

The run on the Bowling Green Savings Bank caused a suspension at two o'clock this afternoon. The officers of the bank say that at the end of sixty days it will be able to meet all demands. It is reported that there will be a run on other banks on Monday. The National Savings Bank also suspended to-day, making three in all. There was considerable excitement about the Guardian Savings Bank to-day. Depositors were assembled in large numbers around the bank, though no demonstrations were made. The friends of Tweed tried to pacify the crowd by saying that the bank would resume on Monday. Prominent Tammanyites have had official connection with all three of the suspended banks, Tweed being President of the Guardian Bank, and Police Commissioner Henry Smith of the Bowling Green.

TWEED'S BANK.

The examination of the accouts of the Guardian Savings Bank by the receiver and clerks show that there were $57,000 deposited to the credit of the city, while the bank held no city or county bonds or securities. Mr. Roche, one of the Vice Presidents, has given bonds covering the amount deposited to the credit of the Fondling Asylum. The bank holds about two hundred and twenty thousand dollars in real estate, bonds and mortgages.

THE CHOLERA.

The cholera at quarantine is now supposed to have been subdued. No deaths have occurred since Thursday. The Humboldt, of the same line as the Franklin, is expected Tuesday, and it is feared she will have parties with small-pox on board.

The official report of the Health Officer represents that in all there have been forty-five deaths from cholera on the steamer Franklin. There are now forty patients under treatment. He says that the condition of the Franklin on her arrival was as good as that of any emigrant ship as to food and water.

There was one death from cholera to-day in quarantine. Forty cases are now in hospital at West Bank, all doing well.

CAUSE OF THE DELAY OF ALEXIS.

It is said at quarantine that the real cause of the delay of the arrival of Prince Alexis is owing to the fact that as there is cholera in Russia it was deemed advisable to take a migratory course, and visit Madeira and other northern climates before proceeding to New York.

THE BROOKLYN FRAUDS.

An election inspector of Brooklyn, named Weldon, pleaded guilty to a charge of fraud, and gives bail in $2,500 to await the action of the grand jury.

NOT POISONED.

The man who was reported to have died from eating poisoned herring is now said by the coroner's jury to have died of apoplexy.

THE MANSFIELD-FISK LIBEL CASE

Drew a very large crowd to the Yorkville Police Court this morning. There was a very formidable array of counsel, something like a hundred newspaper reporters, and about a dozen artists of illustrated papers. District Attorney Fellows said that as Fisk had filed a bond for appearance at the Court of General Sessions the Justice was divested of jurisdiction. The Justice, however, ruled that Fisk was entitled to an examination, and that the plaintiff should be produced. Miss Mansfield, who was present at the opening of the Court, had, in the meantime, left, and the officers who went in search of her announced that she could not be found. The council for the prosecution explained she had left by his advice, and asked that he be given time for preparation. Mr. Spencer said that although she had gone away, she had not gone "where the woodbine twineth." [Laughter.] He asked the Court to send for that injured individual. Spencer's remarks were followed by applause in the back part of the court. Mr. McKeon requested the Court to clear the room if it was repeated, charging it upon the partisans of Fisk. Mr. Beach suggested that the applause was a compliment to Miss Mansfield. Mr. McKeon said that he had been exposed to ruffianism in Court before, and was prepared to expect anything from certain persons. The Court decided to hear the case next Saturday. Sworn complaints in the case of the suits commenced against Fisk by Miss Mansfield were served this afternoon. They allege that Fisk had at various times in 1869 and 1870 received moneys of Miss Mansfield, and used them for speculation in stocks. Fisk has twenty days in which to put in an answer.

AFTER GARVEY.

A special detective of the United States sub-Treasury left to-day for Europe to secure the arrest of Andrew J. Garvey.

ARRIVED.

The steamship Moro Castle, from Havana, and the City of Brussels. The Queenstown steamship Siberia has arrived out.

FAILURE OF THE BOWLING GREEN SAVINGS BANK.

NEW YORK, November 19.—The *Sunday Herald* says the primary cause of the suspension of the Bowling Green Savings Bank is said to have been the loss of a quarter of a million dollars in Hannibal and St. Joseph stock, in which the officers and directors are alleged to have speculated with its funds. William Selmes, its Secretary, stated last evening that they will not be able to open the doors soon, if at all. He says the liabilities and assets are each about half a million, and that the bank will be able, after while, to meet every obligation. They have ample securities, but having been obliged to bear the odium of connection with the ring for three months, to raise money had to sell securities at a heavy discount. Mr. Toone is said to have been appointed receiver.

SINGULAR TALK FROM A JUDGE ABOUT IT.

The *World* says: Judge Hogan, who is one of the directors of the bank, said last night that unless there was fraud there could no serious trouble result. If there was fraud, he would not be very sorry to see the guilty man strung to a lamp-post, and the poor whose hoarded dollars were taken from them will be likely to take the law into their own hands. The Judge never attended a meeting of the board, though nominally an officer. The Secretary and Walter Roche, however, assured him that all was right.

TWO MORE TAMMANY BANKS TOPPLING.

The officers of the National Savings Institution, corner of Houston and Broadway, of which John McBride Davidson, the ring's safe man, is President, deny that it has suspended, and say it will be open on Monday, prepared to pay all demands, and that every depositor is fully secured. Arrangements have been made to meet the extraordinary drain. Richard M. Tweed is one of the trustees.

Rumor last evening said that the Yorkville Savings Bank, of which Henry W. Genet is President, had borne a heavy run; that its assets were entirely insufficient, and that a crash was inevitable. The depositors are mainly of the poorer classes. The officers of this institution say there was no run upon it; that its deposits are under $100,000; that its directors are men of wealth, and will be able to make good any deficiencies in the event of such an unlooked for circumstance as insolvency. They repudiate any connection with the ring.

THE VIADUCT RAILWAY COMPANY

Will be reorganized next Wednesday. Fifteen of the twenty-five directors have resigned, and their successors will be men disconnected with the ring and city government. Commodore Vanderbilt is mentioned as one of the new members. Efforts were made to have Sweeny remain, but he positively declines. Tweed and Connolly are certainly out. It is believed the plans for building the road are unendangered.

THE VICTIM OF AN ABORTIONIST.

Mrs. Allen Young, said to be the victim of an abortionist named Mrs. Palmer, of Williamsburg, was found in Broome street, last night, in a critical condition, and sent to the hospital.

CHURCH BURNED.

St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, corner of Twenty-seventh street and Fourth avenue, was burned last night. Loss $12,000.

A fire to-day in the old Tabanacle church building, in the rear of Mulberry street, now a tenement, house, resulted in the destruction of the household furniture of twenty-five poor families, and the fatal burning of Ann Walsh.

Fire in Phœnix Row, Washington, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, PA., November 19, 1871.

About half past six this evening fire was discovered in the cellar of Rankin's grocery store, in Phœnix Row. The alarm was promptly sounded, and assistance arriving quickly, the block was, after very great effort, saved. Rankin's store is a complete loss. Joseph Montz is understood to have lost heavily. It is impossible to estimate the full loss at present. The fire originated from some inflammable oil.

THE ACME OF HORROR.

A Man Beats His Wife Brutally, Pours Kerosene On Her, and Roasts Her to Death.

NEW YORK, November 19.—A special from Boston says: A man named John G. Clinton, a barber, was arrested in Lynn, Mass., last night, charged with beating his wife in a brutal manner, then pouring kerosene over her and setting her on fire. She was literally roasted to death. The body was still burning when found, and presented a sickening sight. There were marks of violence on her head, consisting of two or three cuts looking as though they had been made with some dull instrument. On the breast were also wounds, which appeared to have been caused by something beside the flames. The features were rendered unrecognizable, and the hair was burned close to head, leaving the skull bare and horribly crisped and black. The flesh was dropping from the hands, arms and body.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1871, 7:30 P.M.

PROBABILITIES.

The low barometer in Wisconsin will probably extend eastward, with brisk southwest winds from Lake Erie to Illinois and northward, preceded by cloudy weather and possibly rain on the lower lakes; northerly winds and clear weather will prevail on Monday in Mississippi and Texas; cloudy and clearing weather will continue in the Southern States except Florida; threatening weather with falling barometer in Florida and on the Middle and East Atlantic coast. Cautionary signals will continue at Chicago, Milwaukee and Grand Haven.

THE Secretary of the National Republican Committee has issued a call for a meeting of the Committee in Washington on the 11th of January next. At this session it will be decided where the next National Convention shall be held to nominate a candidate for the Presidency. An informal canvass of the preference of the members of the Committee seems to indicate that New York city will be chosen. The choice lies between that city and Cincinnati.

SENATOR SCHURZ wishes it understood that, so far as he is concerned, the story of the secret conference at the Fifth Avenue Hotel is the merest fiction. He did not even see Senator Conkling while in New York city, and the only conversation he held with General Butler was limited to half a dozen casual words about the weather. Nor did he have any conversation with Speaker Blaine, or any one else, on political subjects.

CRUMBLING AWAY.

SINKING OF THE GROUND AT HYDE PARK.

The People Terribly Frightened

Great Damage to Property.

[From the Scranton Republican, 17th.]

Yesterday morning, about three o'clock, a large portion of the citizens of Hyde Park were startled by what seemed to them the visitation of an earthquake, and for a short time they were impressed, as they never were before, in the truth concerning the unstable character of all earthly things. The occasion of the alarm was nothing more or less, however, than the giving way of some of the props and pillars in the old wrought-out diamond vein of the Oxford mines. About four years ago a similar event occurred in this vein, which jeopardized a considerable amount of property above it, and spread a general feeling of insecurity for some time among the residents of the borough. The last event has been attended with a great deal of damage to property, and will make investments in this quarter look like unsafe business for some time to come.

The vein runs in a northerly direction and the evidences of caving-in on the surface can be traced toward the same point. It is located nearly directly beneath Main street, and along the east side of this thoroughfare the rent in the earth is visible for several blocks. The property most injured is the Heermans House, the Postoffice building, Odd Fellows' Hall and the residences of Dr. Heath and Messrs. Howell and Richards. Mr. Sibbets, the proprietor of the Heermans House, says that about three o'clock he was awakened by a terrible creaking all over the house, and noises as if parties were making a racket throughout the building. He lay awake for a few moments and felt the building sinking gradually. He jumped to his feet, and with him all in the hotel, as the disturbance was such as to startle all. On gaining the street nothing was apparent, but on examination, it was found that the house was rent and split at several points. The building consisted of two portions—an older and a newer one, the latter forming the front. The rear portion was separated from this, and sank from eight to twelve inches without cracking, but the front portion was twisted and thrown out of line. The plastering was torn off, the wood work broken, the cross walls pulled apart, the windows twisted, and the doors wedged in the frames. The rent in the surface started a short distance from the Oxford shaft, and ran up to Main street, past the corner of the Ebenezer Welsh C. M. Church. On the first occasion of the caving in of this vein, this property was very much damaged. In the present instance, however, it has not suffered, as the whole lot on which it stands was carried, as it were, backward toward the river, a distance of a foot or more, and there is no evidence of jarring or straining on the walls. The rent, after running along the side walk opposite the church, may be traced downward, in the direction of Lackawanna, passing beneath the building in which the postoffice is, the wall of which are split in several places, then across the street leading to the bridge at the gas works. On the corner the Odd Fellows' Hall is situated, and the ground beneath the rear giving way, a wide rent is made in the walls, which leaves the building in a very unsafe condition. The residence of Dr. Heath is tipped forward, the front being about twelve inches lower than the rear. In the residences of Mr. Howell and Mr. Richards, the plastering is torn off in many places, and the buildings are inclined toward the street considerably. The point at which the sinking is most perceptible is just on the brow of the hill opposite the residence of Mr. Heermans. His dwelling house sank a distance of over two feet, but the whole tract on which his house is situated, sank equally and without much damage to the property.

It is certainly somewhat surprising that any disturbance of this character should occur here. We are informed by those who are familiar with the geological features of the strata beneath, that it is one mass of solid rock, and besides, that it is over two hundred feet from the surface of the vein. Notwithstanding these facts the sinking of the surface is evident, and some parties are responsible for the destruction to property and danger to life attending this feature of coal mining in this vicinity. The parties to blame, however, are not the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company, the present owners of the Oxford mines. This Company bought the Oxford shaft in August, 1868, but before that time it was wrought by S. T. Scranton & Co., the coal being taken out of the diamond vein by these parties, and who, instead of leaving pillars of sufficient strength to support the superincumbent weight, left, in most instances, wooden props, which are beginning to rot, and made caving-in a very natural consequence. There is no estimating the damage done to property, but it must be very great, and what is worse the owners are without remedy. Since writing the above we learn that the sinking of the surface continued the greater part of yesterday, and Mr. Richards' residence is so badly injured that he has had to vacate it.

GREATER DISASTERS FEARED IN THE FUTURE.

[From the Republican of Saturday.]

The extent of damage done to property in Hyde Park by the caving in of the Oxford mines, is more apparent now than on the morning after the disaster. This is owing to the fact that the sinking of the earth above the old vein continued all the succeeding day, and the rent in the surface became so large at some points as to form a capacious chasm. On Thursday morning the old vein was explored for a considerable distance, and though not explored in a very thorough or satisfactory manner, the investigators reported that the pillars had given way and the ground above had sunk about half the depth of the excavation. The sinking through the day was therefore evidently the settling of the superincumbent mass in the spaces below not filled up. When this has taken place to the fullest extent, the property above may be considered secure. But after all this security can only be viewed as temporary, except something is done to compel coal operators to respect the safety of life and property, by leaving pillars at such intervals and of such proportions, as to prevent the possibility of caving in.

Beneath the vein that has been wrought out are other veins, which will be operated sooner or later, and if the same system of excavation takes place in these—if the operator exhibits the same reckless disregard for the lives and interests of others, more disastrous results must follow than those which have just taken place. The fact is that the system of mining coal throughout the whole of the anthracite region is such as to make the property immediately over the scene of operations about valueless. Of course this has not been the case as yet, because sufficient time has not elapsed to rot the props and pillars. But the time will come when many districts, which are now apparently secure, must go under, involving inestimable destruction of life and property.

In a few years more, if operations are continued, the whole of Hyde Park will be undermined, and left standing on wooden props and skeleton pillars, like a person on stilts. And suppose the region to be visited by an emotion of an earthquake, which would pass away in another region without any disastrous consequences, what would be the fate of the ten or fifteen thousand inhabitants of the borough?

Our attention was called, a few days ago, to the mining operations going on in Hyde Park in the vicinity of the Scranton Stove Works. The hands employed in this manufactory can distinctly hear the blasting beneath, and feel the tremor of the earth succeeding the explosions. This district is rapidly being built up, and some of the buildings are heavy brick structures; if, therefore, there is little left but props of wood to support the earth, a caving in may naturally be expected some day attended with terrible results. As to what has been done already, of course there is no remedy, but some measure should certainly be taken to prevent a further injury of property in the progress of mining operations, and the foolishness of erecting brick buildings on such unstable foundations should be apparent to all.

In addition to the damage reported yesterday, several other buildings suffered. The residences of J. H. Millspaugh, clerk of Common Council; Judge Ward, M. W. Price, M. Snyder, S. Means and Mr. Ashly are more or less injured. The Heermans House sank during the day to such an extent that residence in it is unsafe and the guests are seeking other quarters. The bottoms have fallen out of several walls in the vicinity, and parties are mourning the unexpected cutting off of their water supply. The damage done the property will probably amount to $50,000

Dates from the City of Mexico to the 11th inst., state that Mr. Nelson, United States Minister, has sent his Secretary to make an investigation of the case of the American bark Brothers, seized by the Mexican authorities. Formidable revolutions are taking place throughout the country, and a change in the existing government is expected. The treasury is bankrupt, and the people are going over to the revolutionists.

THROWN FROM A BUGGY.

Serious Accident to a Tavern-Keeper.

On Saturday night Thomas Gillespie, who keeps a tavern on Penn street, near Thirty-third, met with a serious accident, almost in front of his own door. He and a friend had been out driving, and when returning home in the buggy came along Penn avenue in a very rapid manner. When near the forks of the road the front weeels of the buggy dropped into a deep rut, and the sudden jolt threw Mr. Gillespie out upon his head. He was picked up and taken to his home as soon as possible, and Dr. Clark was summoned. In addition to several severe wounds on the head, the skin over the left temple was peeled off to the extent of several inches, and hung down over the unfortunate man's eye. The latter organ was also seriously injured, and the sight of it probably lost. Dr. Clark attended to the injuries, which are not only severe but serious.

The Sufferers of Holland City, Michigan.

The following letter was received by Mayor Brush on Saturday morning:

OFFICE RELIEF COMMITTEE HOLLAND CITY,
Michigan, November 13, 1871.

SIR:—We are in receipt per railroad, free, of the following goods from you, addressed to our local relief Committee: Fifteen bundles, or 2,080 lbs. sheet iron, 3 boxes locks and latches, 125 boxes window glass, 75 kegs of nails, 400 pairs hinges and screws.

Please accept our thanks in behalf of the sufferers here for your very valuable and timely donation. It fills a great need, and is really very much better for us than its actual value in cash would have been.

We feel that your noble generosity has united our young and sorely stricken city to her elder sister, Pittsburgh, by bonds of gratitude which will be even stronger and more enduring than the iron nails, which will within the next twelve months connect us directly with her. Respectfully and thankfully,

Your obedient servant,
HENRY D. POST, Secretary.

HON. JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor of Pittsburgh.

Served Him Right.

A man named J. A. Yarwood was before Mayor Brush yesterday morning, and his experience with that official secured for him a sentence of twenty days at Claremont. It seems that on Saturday afternoon this individual accosted some respectable ladies who were washing the pavements in front of their respective residences on Elm street, by inquiring for a woman of ill-repute. They gave him very little satisfaction, whereupon he seized hold of a young girl and attempted, by compulsion, to get her to enter an alley and inquire for the female he was seeking after. The police were then notified and his arrest effected, and after a hearing the sentence above mentioned was pronounced. This is the second case within a few days wherein the Mayor has had to deal with ruffians for insulting respectable ladies, and he intends visiting upon the heads of all such offenders the fullest penalty. The wives and daughters of our citizens must be protected, and this can only be secured by a rigorous enforcement of the law in this respect.

Woman's Suffrage Convention.

As has already been announced, the Woman's Suffrage Convention will be held in Library Hall this week, commencing on Friday morning. The exercises, which will consist of addresses, debates, etc., promise to be quite interesting. Among the speakers who are expected to be present are Mrs. Julia Ward Howe and Mrs. Celia Burleigh. Mrs. Howe hasbeen before the public as a literary woman for many years, and for three years past has been an earnest laborer in the woman's cause, and in the Peace movement which is beginning to agitate the world. Mrs. Celia Burleigh was the wife of the poet Wm. Burleigh. She was recently ordained as the pastor of a Unitarian Church in Brooklyn. Doubtless there will be a large attendance to hear these distinguished speakers

Notice.

In a few days F. Sellers & Co., corner of Penn and Tenth streets, will be able to supply the trade with their refined lard in three pound (3 lb) tin buckets, in addition to their three, five and ten pound caddies and twenty pound buckets. They guarantee this lard to be pure leaf, not gut lard nor bleached grease. It is their duty to place it in every family.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

W. D. Kelley Urged for Chairman of the Ways and Means.

TOO MANY PRISONERS IN SOUTH CAROLINA.

A District Attorney Removed for Unprofessional Conduct.

The Overissue of Bonds in South Carolina.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1871.

Appointment of Counsellor to Geneva.

The President has appointed Morrison R. Waite, of Toledo, Ohio, Counsellor to Geneva, *vice* Curtis, resigned. He was a classmate of Pierrepont and Evarts.

W. D. Kelly for Chairman of Ways and Means.

Collector Forney lately had a meeting with Speaker Blaine in Boston, to urge him to appoint Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 19, 1871.

Removed for Unprofessional Conduct.

The President has removed United States District Attorney Smith, of the Middle District of Tennessee, for unprofessional conduct. It seems that Smith sent up a case to the Supreme Court on a bill of exceptions; the record transmitted failing to show that the exceptions were taken in due form, pending trial the record was sent back for correction, and Smith, on receiving it, interlined after the word "exceptions" in the record the words, "Then and there taken." Subsequently it was ascertained that this was an entire misstatement, the exceptions not having been taken pending trial. For this tampering with the records of the court the President promptly removed him yesterday, and appointed Horace H. Harrison as his successor. It has not yet been decided whether proceedings will be instituted against Smith.

Too Many Prisoners.

At the last Cabinet meeting Attorney General Akerman reported that he had two thousand prisoners in South Carolina alone, captured under the Ku-Klux act. A debate followed as to the ability of the Courts or of the general Government to take care of so large a proportion of the population, and a general disposition was manifested to have arrests somewhat restricted, and if possible confined to those ascertained to be active in the Ku-Klux order.

Overissue of Bonds in South Carolina.

Information from South Carolina is to the effect that a partial investigation developes the fact that under each act authorizing the issue of bonds, there has been a large overissue. Under the act for funding bills of banks of the State the overissue was about half a million. The issue under the act of 1868, to relieve the Treasury, was nearly doubled, and under the conversion act even worse. Suits are to be instituted at once against all the parties.

Postmaster Prosser,

Of Tennessee, has arrived to look into the condition of the charges lately made against him.

WASHINGTON, D. C., November 18, 1871.

PROPOSED STEAM LINE BETWEEN CARDIFF, WALES, AND NEW YORK OR BALTIMORE.

Hon. John Boyle and John McLoughland, the former principal trustee of the estate of the Marquis of Bute and the latter President of the Great African Steamboat Line, called on the Secretary of the Treasury and prominent government officers. Their business here has reference to the establishment of a steam line between Cardiff, Wales, and New York or Baltimore, and to obtain information in connection with the investment of capital.

THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS

Who have been in session during the week are engaged in grouping the classification of inferior officers in the civil service.

SECRETARY BELKNAP

Leaves this evening for a short absence in Iowa.

RESIGNED.

Josiah Given, Deputy of the Internal Revenue Bureau, tendered his resignation to-day to accept the Attorneyship to which he has been elected in Iowa.

APPOINTMENT.

The President to-day appointed Horace H. Harrison United States Attorney for the Middle District of Tennessee.

THE AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

The returns indicate a larger production than was expected in October, and promise fully to make good the moderate expectations of July and August. There have been no killing frosts and the quality is good in all sections. The yield per acre, as is indicated by the county estimates, is the largest in Arkansas.

REGISTRATION.

The total registration of voters in the District of Columbia shows 12,157 whites, and 9,255 blacks.

SENATE FINANCE COMMITTEE.

The Senate Finance Committee held an important session to-day, but the results are not known. Secretary Boutwell was in consultation with the committee for a long time on the subject of the reduction of the revenues, and it is understood that both he and the committee believe a reduction of taxes of at least $50,000,000 can be effected without detriment to the public service. It seems probable that all internal revenue taxes will be repealed except those relating to the various forms of whisky, tobacco, wines and stamps. Commissioner Douglass and Deputy Given were also before the committee giving the facts obtained in the Bureau as to the operations of the present tax on whisky, and as to the advisability of changing it. A delegation of distillers was also heard by the committee, who urged the policy of consolidating all the taxes on whisky, and thus simplifying the law, and enabling them to comply with it at less cost and with greater safety to the Government. They did not urge a reduction of taxes, but a reorganization of the system of levying and collecting them, and it seems likely that the committee will favor their views. So far as the committee is concerned, the present revenue laws will undergo a complete revision, but whether the two Houses of Congress will approve such revision cannot be foretold.

Incendiarism in Mansfield, O.

Special Dispath to the Commercial.

MANSFIELD, O., November 18, 1871.

About two o'clock this morning a barn on South Park street, belonging to Mannel May, was totally consumed by fire, together with a horse and two cows. Loss about one thousand dollars; no insurance. It was the work of an incendiary.

THAT GIRL.

The Mayor's Clerk in Cincinnati—What he Learned in the Queen City—Who "the Beautiful Young Girl" is, &c., &c.

The COMMERCIAL has already given all the facts developed in this city in relation to the young woman who was discovered in a house of ill-fame in Cincinnati. From the last edition of the *Times*, published in that city, we gain the following additional facts: The authorities of Pittsburgh made every endeavor to ascertain who the girl was, and to ascertain where her parents resided. In this, for a time, they were unsuccessful. Several young women were found to be missing, but none of them answered the description. Finally, however, the gossips went so far as to say that a young gentleman named H——, the son of a wealthy banker, was the seducer of the girl, but who *she* was they were unable to tell. Young H——, knowing that he was perfectly innocent of the charge, used every effort in his power to ascertain who and what the girl was, and, to clinch the matter, procured the services of Captain Patterson, chief of the detective force of Pittsburgh. That gentleman arrived here yesterday, and with what success he met we propose to tell our readers presently.

On the 9th of the present month Mayor Davis received a letter signed "R." and undoubtedly written by the same individual that apprised Mayor Brush of the fact of the girl being here, as it was of similar import. On the back of the letter, written with a pencil, we find the following:

I would give you my address, but I am afraid of some of the men that frequent this house, and desire that she should stay there. R.

Mayor Davis took steps to ascertain whether the girl really wanted to return home or not, but the matter was never brought to any finality. Nothing more than this was done by our officers.

Yesterday morning, as we have already said, Detective Patterson, of Pittsburgh, arrived here, and after breakfasting called at the house on Sycamore street. He had ascertained that she went by the name of Jessie Woods, and on being ushered into the parlor, asked to see her. He had only waited a few moments when Jessie entered. She stood for a moment, gazing at the officer, and then, with a half surpressed shriek, exclaimed, "Mr. Patterson, what are you doing here?" She knew and recognized him instantly, notwithstanding the fact that Mr. P. says he never met her but once before in his life, and then only for a few moments.

Mr. Patterson was pleased and pained at the same time in discovering who the erring one was. Pleased to find that he would be able to clear up the cloud hanging over young Mr. H——, and pained to find out really who the frail creature was.

Following the meeting a short conversation ensued. Jessie, whose right name is Jane Beckley, says she is a native of Wellsburg, Va.; that some months since she was seduced by a well-known citizen of that place under promise of marriage, a promise which was never and will be never fulfilled, and that to hide her shame she left home and friends. From Wellsburg she says she went to Pittsburgh and remained there only five weeks, boarding the entire time at the St. Clair Hotel. From Pittsburgh she came here, and having no other way of supporting herself, entered the house where the officer found her. From her conversation it would seem that she is horrified at the situation in which she is placed, but does not seem to know how to get out of it.

The detective questioned her in regard to the writer of the letters to Mayor Brush and Mayor Davis, who signed himself "R." She claimed that she knew very well who the individual was, but declined to give his name. She furthermore said that he had been partaking of her hospitality without giving her anything in return, and that when she asked him for money, he, to use her own words, "lit out," and she had not seen him since.

Mr. Patterson, having gained all the information he desired, left for home yesterday afternoon, and undoubtedly ere this time has settled the slanderous stories circulating there concerning some of the best citizens. The girl remains at the house on Sycamore street, but it would take very little exertion on the part of those who delight to rescue the young and fair from a life of shame to make her leave the place. We understand that the authorities intend making an effort to persuade her to go home, and being unsuccessful in this, will have her properly cared for here. That they may be successful should certainly be the wish of all.

THE JAIL MANAGEMENT.

The Prison Inspectors Investigate the Charges Against Warden Scandrett and His Turnkey—The Charges Unsupported and the Officers Acquitted.

Pursuant to adjournment a meeting of the Board of Prison Inspectors was held Saturday morning for the purpose of investigating the charges of mal-administration in the county jail, which had been preferred against Warden Scandrett and the inside turnkey by Rev. H. H. Hall, the agent of the Allegheny Prison Society. The following members of the Board were present: Judges Hampton, Sterrett, Stowe and Collier, Sheriff Fleming, Commissioners Scott, Stuckrath and McGunnegle, Mayors Brush and Callow, and Controller Lambert. Judge Hampton occupied the chair.

On motion, the meeting was thrown open to the reporters of the press.

The charges preferred against the warden and turnkey of the jail by the Rev. H. H. Hall, which have been published, were read.

The Rev. Mr. Hall, with a committee from the Prison Society, consisting of Messrs. Carlisle and Reed and Dr. Wray, was present, as also were Warden Scandrett and the inside turnkey, Mr. Reed.

Mayor Callow stated that as Mr. Hall was present, he should be given an opportunity to substantiate the charges if he had the proofs at hand. Mr. Hall was then sworn and proceeded to testify as follows:

THE ALLEGED FAVORITISM.

As to favoritism, I will state that Miss Roberts occupied the hospital department for six months while healthy and strong, while other women, who were sick and infirm, were kept in their cells, and subjected to the tants and jeers of other prisoners; several old women, who were quite infirm, were also kept in their cells, while there was abundance of room in the hospital department. With reference to favoritism on the men's side of the jail, I will state that the rule of the prison is to allow prisoners to receive visitors and talk with them at the bars for only a half hour. A number of prisoners have been allowed to receive visitors and talk with them for an indefinite length of time, while others were not allowed to talk more than five minutes at a time.

Mr. Hall being asked whether he had complained to the physician of the prison, the Warden, or the Prison Board, with reference to the charges of mal-administration, stated that he had not; he had complained only to the Prison Society; he knew the Prison Board had authority to correct irregularities, but felt it his duty to report to the Prison Society first; he did not consider himself a spy on the authorities, but was there to do all the good in his power.

Judge Stowe—You speak in your charges of filthy cells and filthy beds. What have you to say about that?

Mr. Hall—Some of the beds were so filthy that I could scarcely bear the smell while I was in the cell, and the apparel of the women is often in a filthy condition; I did not complain to the Warden, because I never could get any satisfaction out of him; I have asked him questions frequently, when he has refused to answer me entirely.

Judge Sterrett—When Mr. McLaughlin was agent of the Prison Society, he frequently came to the Prison Board with his complaints, and for advice. Mr. Hall has spoken to Judge Collier and myself only once or twice, if I remember correctly.

Mr. J. B. Reed was the next witness. He stated that he knew of a woman who came here from Titusville to see her husband, in jail, and did not see him until the third day after her arrival.

To a question by Mayor Callow, Mr. Reed replied that he thought the agent should report irregularities to the Warden, or the Inspector; but the Prison Society had no rule to that effect. The agent reported to the Society monthly.

THE CONDUCT OF THE TURNKEY.

Mr. Hall was recalled and examined on the second specification charging the turnkey with oppression and tyranny.

Mr. Hall—Mr. John Dodds, the "Rev." Jones, Messrs. Hudson, Kemp and others complained to me frequently that they were living in constant dread for fear of being shut up in solitary confinement. Jacob Hart asked me, "What are the rules here? We have come to the conclusion that the Warden's word is the only law in existence." There are no rules posted up in the prison.

Judge Sterrett—If that is so, the Prison Board is at fault in that respect.

Mr. Hall—E. L. W. Jones asked me to take a letter to the Postoffice, alleging that he could not get a letter to the office without paying twenty-five cents for the favor. John Dodds told me that we did not know of one-tenth the wickedness and extortion practiced in the prison. Mr. Kemp said that the suffering and extortion to which prisoners were exposed was as bad as that in Southern prisons during the war.

Numerous other complaints have been made against the turnkey, charging him with extortion, in charging two or three prices for candles, tobacco, &c. These complaints have been made running through a period of a year past.

Mr. Scandrett now spoke of Dodds and Spratley. Did they not have the full privilege of the jail?

Mr. Hall—Yes. But they spoke of there being no rules. I have known Mr. Dodds being ordered away from the bars, when he had been talking to visitors, after being there only five minutes.

THE CHARGE OF FAVORITISM AND INSUFFICIENCY OF FOOD.

The Secretary now read the third specification, which referred to the alleged favoritism, and insufficiency and improper food given to prisoners.

Mr. Hall—With reference to the insufficiency of food I do not mean to prefer charges against the Board. I only suggest that, as some of the prisoners have wealthy and influential friends, and are provided with every necessary, while others less fortunate have scarcely enough of the poor food furnished at the prison to sustain life comfortably, some provision should be made whereby better food might be furnished for all.

The fourth specification charged that lawyers were allowed to enter the jail, visit prisoners and get money from them, promising that they would do all they could to get them out; that they would then leave and never return to fulfill their promises. Mr. Hall gave the name of one against whom such charges had been made.

The next charge was that prisoners were kept in jail a longer time than the limitation provided by law, before being allowed a trial. Mr. Hall cited a number of cases of United States prisoners, who had thus been detained. Also one by the name of Downs, a State prisoner.

It was stated by a member of the Board that they had no jurisdiction in the cases of United States prisoners.

Judge Hampton stated that the Board were ready to hear everything that was to be said by any member of the society, or to call any witnesses competent to testify on their behalf. The matter would be thoroughly investigated.

THE POSITION OF THE PRISON SOCIETY.

Dr. Wray stated the Prison Society was placed in a false position; they did not come here to prosecute the Prison Board. We did not expect nor intend that this matter should be brought out in this public manner. We only wanted these charges privately investigated, and if found to be well founded, to have the matter remedied.

Judge Stowe—There are certain charges made here upon heresay, and such evidence should not be received. There are also certain charges made against the turnkey, and it now turns out that it was not the present turnkey who was guilty of some of the charges preferred against but a former one.

TESTIMONY OF PRISONERS.

Samuel Savage, prisoner in the jail, was brought out and was affirmed.

Judge Hampton remarked to the prisoner that he was at liberty to tell anything he knew, without fear of the warden or any of the authorities.

The witness then stated that he had frequently sent letters out, and had sent five cent pieces with them, but had not received any change; he had also paid five cents for matches, papers, &c., which he had procured from Mr. Reed.

E. L. W. Jones was next called, who, after having been sworn, testified as follows: I know that Morris Collins gave twenty-five cents for the sending of a letter; I bought candles, matches, papers, etc., from Mr. Reed, and paid five cents each for them. Have had washing done, and have paid fifteen cents a piece for them; Mr. Scandrett charged only six or ten cents a piece. One time forty cents were demanded for a quart of molasses which I wanted, but I would not pay it. I have had some trouble in having baskets of provisions sent in to me. Mr. Scandrett refused because it was after time, but I saw him send baskets in for Mr. Reed during the hours he said no baskets were allowed; Mr. Reed made insulting remarks to me while showing visitors about; he would say, "Here's Rev. E. L. W. Jones, who swindled Mrs. Edmunds out of twelve thousand dollars;" told him I would report him; he told me to report and be d——d; Messrs. Scandrett and Smith always treated me kindly; the letters I sent were to be carried by hand; they were not to be taken to the postoffice; I put stamps on two for Mr. Coyle, but he never got them; I gave a dollar once to have a letter taken out, but I did not expect any change at that time; Sims and Morgan were allowed to run about the jail wherever they pleased; saw Small go to the hall boys' cells for his meals at various hours during the day; don't think Mr. Scandrett or Mr. Smith were responsible; it was the hall boys who did it.

Michael Biglin was next called and sworn.

Mr. Carlisle—Did you ever pay five dollars for the choice of a cell in jail?

Witness—I did not. I gave Mr. Reed five dollars to buy little necessities with for me; I had previously asked to be placed in another cell, because the man who occupied the cell with me was too filthy. I suppose some of the prisoners saw me handing the money, and when I was moved they thought I had paid for the new cell.

John Jones was next called and testified as follows: I have done washing for the prisoners in the hospital; I afterwards washed some in my cell; Mr. Reed never objected; I quit because I was told that the washing was to be sent out. In answer to questions asked by Mr. Scandrett, he said he had never seen Mr. Reed keeping money sent out by prisoners, or refusing to send out letters.

TESTIMONY FOR THE DEFENSE.

A. W. Smith, Assistant Warden, sworn: Was never in the habit of passing baskets into E. L. W. Jones between the hours of one and three o'clock; they were always handed into him after three o'clock; in regard to the letter he paid a dollar for delivering, he said it was necessary it should reach its destination that night, and he said if I could get a boy to take it he would give a dollar; Sims had no more priviledge than other prisoners; we never made any arrangements for supplying prisoners with paper or stamps; Mr. Reed usually furnished the prisoners with such articles as they might need; I do not think Mr. Hall was as attentive to the wants of the prisoners as he should have been; both Mr. Scandrett and myself have frequently called his attention to the prisoners' cases. As to unusual privileges to Georgie Roberts I would say that we had from sixty-five to sixty-eight female prisoners, and only ten cells; we were compelled to use the hospital room, and she was sent up there; there were always four or five females in the same room until the Workhouse was opened, and then she was alone.

Dr. McKelvey, sworn—I deny that any hearty woman has been kept in the hospital; we have had as many as four or five; I had no serious sickness on the female side; there was only one case that should have been sent to the hospital; the case was of a colored female, but she declined to go to the hospital; she was as well attended as she could have been in the hospital; I have always sent females to the hospital room when it was necessary, but it has not been necessary lately; the jail is in an excellent condition, and I know that it is kept as clean as it possibly can be; I consider the management excellent, and I know that if there were any complaints to be made by prisoners, I know they would have made them to me. There is a charge to the effect that Georgie Roberts had a splendidly furnished apartment. She had a well furnished cell, but all the furniture was provided by herself, and every prisoner has the same privilege. I think the prisoners should have more food than is allowed at present, but the warden is not to blame for the weak diet now allowed. I never saw Sims have any privileges over other prisoners; I know that he applied to me several time to allow him the privilege of the hall, and I refused to allow him.

Mr. McGunnigle, a member of the Prison Association, was next sworn. He testified that he visited the jail every day during six weeks at a time, and he always found it in the best possible condition; the cells and beds were as clean as they could be kept; he had admonished one of the female prisoners to wash herself and her cell. He had heard complaints from prisoners, but upon investigation have rarely found any foundation for them; he thought Mr. Scandrett had a naturally gruff manner of speaking, but witness had got used to his manner, and he thought he was attentive to the wants of the prisoners. He did not think the diet was sufficient; there was plenty of bread, but he thought there should be additional food allowed.

Dr. Wray, another member of the association, was sworn, and testified as follows: Have never met with anything but gentlemanly conduct at the hands of Mr. Scandrett; have always been received kindly, and have been afforded every facility; don't think the condition of the prison could be better; the beds and cells are kept as clean as it is possible to keep them. Mr. Smith has also been gentlemanly in his deportment, and the conduct of turnkeys and inside parties has been unexceptional; don't think the diet sufficient; I would suggest that the prisoners should have coffee morning and evening; meat two or three times a week. I have always found that the men were in better humor when they had a full stomach.

Rev. Mr. Dermitt, chaplan at the jail, was called and sworn, and testified that he considered the management excellent; always found the cells and beds in good condition; and had never had the least cause to complain against the treatment received from Mr. Scandrett or Mr. Smith; indeed he had been treated with marked respect and kindness.

W. C. Moreland, Esq., was called and testified that he had always been courteously treated; that he had always found the prison in the best condition.

Gen. Pearson also testified to the manner in which the jail had been kept, and to the solicitude of Mr. Scandrett in having prisoners tried as promptly as possible; he had frequently called attention to cases which might have been overlooked.

Judge Stowe was sworn and testified that he had frequently visited the jail and always found it in good condition. He also testified to the fact that Mr. Scandrett had frequently called his attention to the cases of prisoners and that through his intervention parties whose cases might have otherwise been overlooked were promptly discharged.

THE OCCUPANCY OF THE HOSPITAL.

Judge Sterrett sworn.—With regard to the statement which had been made in regard to the occupancy of the hospital, I would corroborate the statement made by Warden Scandrett that I had suggested that it be occupied by females until the Work House had been completed; I have frequently visited the jail, and have always found the cells neat and clean; I have found the rules carefully observed; I have found the condition of the prison much improved since Mr. Scandrett assumed the management, and considered it better than ever before. Mr. Scandrett has also called my attention to parties who should be removed or discharged, and have known him to appeal to members of the bar, as an act of charity, to make the application necessary for the removal of insane parties.

Dr. Wray said he hoped the Board of Inspectors would not consider the members of the Association as spies. They did not desire to make trouble, nor to defeat the ends of justice. The simple object was to ameliorate the condition of prisoners as far as possible, and to assist those who may be wrongfully deprived of their liberty to regain their freedom.

At this point Mr. Carlisle, of the Prison Association, stated that there was no other witnesses to call, and that Mr. Hall, as well as the members of the Association, were satisfied with the investigation.

A motion was then made that the investigation close, and all who were not members of the Board were requested to withdraw.

THE ACTION OF THE BOARD.

After the spectators had withdrawn the Board proceeded to consider the testimony which had been adduced, and a resolution was adopted appointing Judges Hampton, Sterret and Stowe and Controller Lambert as a Committee to prepare a series of resolutions acquitting the Warden and other prison officers of all the charges which had been made against them.

The jail physician was also instructed to prepare a report setting forth what changes, if any, he considered necessary in the prison diet, and to submit the same at the meeting of the Board on next Saturday morning at nine o'clock.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

A Man in Forest County Knocked Down and Robbed.

Chief of Police Thomas Furlong, of Oil City, arrived in Pittsburgh on Saturday night, with a warrant for the arrest of Joseph Hidinger, charged before a justice of the peace in the former city with highway robbery. The prosecutor, John A. Hall, the inventor and proprietor of Hall's Cement, has his residence in Meadville, and travels for the purpose not only of selling his cement but also to sell for two or three wholesale houses in Meadville. In the month of June last, while making a tour through Forest county, he was suddenly stopped by the defendant in a lone and unfrequented place, struck with some blunt instrument, and, being rendered insensible, was robbed. The villain succeeded in capturing a little money and about $3,000 in notes and other valuable papers, with which he decamped. Mr. Hall was badly injured, his skull being fractured, and for a time his life was despaired of. He gradually recovered, however, and when able to go about made the information and had a warrant issued. The officers searched in vain the oil and lumber regions, without discovering any trace of Hidinger; but on last week Chief Furlong learned that he started to Pittsburgh with some lumber, and receiving the warrant he started in pursuit, reaching here on Saturday night, as stated. Mayor Brush indorsed the warrant, and in company with detective Long, of the Mayor's police, the Chief started in search of the offender. It was expected that he would arrive last evening, but he may possibly not get in until to-day.

He is represented as being a vile and dangerous man, and that once arrested, several other charges can be preferred against him. He is one of three brothers, who reside in the lumber regions of Forest county, and it is said has already served a term in the Penitentiary in Allegheny City.

COURT PROCEEDINGS.

Supreme Court—Full Bench.

This Court was in session until noon Saturday, when it adjourned for consultation. Arguments were heard in two or three cases, and the following were continued: Lantz et al.'s appeal, Greene; Morris et al. vs. Rinehart, Greene; and Barker's appeal, Beaver.

Court will meet at ten o'clock this morning.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Collier.

In this court, Saturday, the following order was made in the matter of the petition for a public road in Baldwin township; And now, November 18th, the within petition read, and upon consideration thereof the court grant the prayer and appoint D. L. Patterson, artist, J. Harvey Robb and Wm. Espy, viewers, to view, vacate and re-locate the road therein mentioned.

Petition to vacate and change road in Stowe township. Court granted the prayer, and appointed R. Clugston, B. C. Sawyer and Rody Patterson, viewers.

In the matter of the petitions and appeals by C. Curtis Hussey, "Home for the Friendless," Nathaniel B. Hogg, George Lysle, A. B. Harvey, Robert Bole, Edward Groetzinger, S. P. Large, Caroline A. Brown, James Neeson and "The German Freemason Association," from the report of viewers in the "extension of Church avenue, Allegheny," the court ordered that they be filed, and that an order issue to the clerks of the Councils of Allegheny to return to court all proceedings and papers relating to said extension.

District Court—Judges Hampton and Kirkpatrick.

The counsel in the case of Charles Salisberry et al vs. Wm. Hageman et al, concluded their arguments, and the Court will charge the jury this morning.

Foster & Co. vs. Joseph Lowry. The plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial and filed reasons in support thereof.

On motion of J. F. Slagle, Esq., James Bredin, of Butler county, and James Fitzsimmons, of Allegheny county, were admitted to practice in this Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

58. Wm. McCabe vs. John Burns, et al.
174. L. H. Voight vs. Gustavus Kahn.
124. Bredin & Co., vs. W. W. Corbett.
179. Henry Speide vs. Henry Schupp.
182. Ann Bonner vs. J. H. Hall et al.
185. Henry Leibelt vs. J. Graham, et al.
186. A. R. Reider vs. J. T. McLaughlin & Son.
188. T. M. Wilson vs. D. McCabe.

Common Pleas Court—Judges Stowe and Collier.

The usual amount of routine business was transacted in this Court Saturday:

147. Jones vs. Williams, et al.
17. Hoerr vs. Blumenschein.
26. McKee vs. Bidwell.
31. Black's ad. vs. Shaffer.
34. Hahn vs. Kurtz.
39. Brown vs. Wormcastle, et al.
40. Coats & wife vs. Trimble, McIntyre & Co.
41. O'Connor vs. Hatch.
33. Robinson & Bros. vs. Burus.

CONTROVERSY ABOUT LAND.

Application for an Injunction.

In the Common Pleas on Saturday, John F. Hale, through his counsel, filed a bill in equity asking the Court to restrain Wm. Edmonds from taking possession of a tract of land in Shaler township, containing thirty-four acres. The bill sets forth that Hale is the owner of the land in fee; that in August, 1871, he entered into negotiations with Edmonds, through his agent, J. L. Birch, for the sale of said tract, which negotiations culminated in a verbal agreement to sell to Edmonds; that the latter, failing to comply with the conditions and terms of sale, namely—the payment of $2,000 of the purchase money thereof, and the execution and delivery of a bond and mortgage to secure the balance, the contract of sale was rescinded; that after he had notified Edwards that he would not consider himself further bound, he entered upon the land, and erected thereon a frame shanty, which Hall ordered to be removed; that Edwards then brought an action against Hall for specific performance of the contract. Edwards has entered again upon the land, and has felled a portion of the timber thereon, for the purpose of converting it into charcoal. He therefore asks that the said Edwards and his agents be enjoined from cutting and burning said timber, and from removing or disposing of that already cut. The bill was filed, and an answer will be made hereafter.

THE LAW ASSOCIATION.

Defendants in Criminal Cases—The Civil Code, etc.

The Law Association held a meeting Saturday afternoon. J. W. Murray, Esq., presided. J. E. McKelvy, Esq., Secretary.

Fred. M. Magee, Esq., offered the following resolution, which was referred to the Committee on New Statutes:

Resolved, That we consider the expediency of securing legislation whereby defendants in criminal cases be allowed to testify.

J. R. Butterfield, Esq., presented a communication from the joint committee of lawyers, appointed by the Legislature to revise the report of the Civil Code Commissioners, asking for any suggestions or advice that might be given in order that their labors may prove satisfactory to the bar and advantageous to the people. The paper was referred to the Committee on the Revision of the Civil Code.

A resolution was offered and adopted expressing the appreciation of the association of the manner in which General A. L. Pearson had discharged the duties of District Attorney the past term.

The association then adjourned.

The Charges Against Warden Scandrett.

As will be seen by the report elsewhere published the investigation into the charges preferred against Warden Scandrett, has resulted in their refutation, and the complete vindication of the Warden. No attempt was made to prove one of the allegations—that of drunkenness. It was only made in an anonymous letter, addressed to Mr. Hall, by one of the prisoners, and was not formally presented to the Prison Board. In other words, it was abandoned as wholly insusceptible of proof. Thus all the charges fall to the ground, and Warden Scandrett and his assistant, Mr. Smith, are not only vindicated, but stronger than ever in the confidence of the Prison Board, the Prison Society, and the public generally.

Council Meeting.

A special meeting of City Councils will be held to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of appointing Committees to audit the accounts of the City Hall Commissioners, and attending to the building of the offices for the Mayor, Controller and Treasurer, which are expected to be ready for occupancy on January 1st; and, also, for hearing the report of the Water Commission, in relation to the number of officers they require and the salaries to be paid. The proceedings will, no doubt, be interesting.

A Contemptible Act.

During the matinee at the Academy of Music, on Saturday, a lady fainted, when some fool thought fit to cry "fire." The result was a general rush for the doors. The presence of mind of some gentlemen present proved successful in preventing any great harm being done, yet as it was, a number of women and children were injured. An individual who would shout "fire" in a crowded place of amusement, should either be fired himself or, at least, fired at.

Jenkins's Java Flavored Coffee

Is now the leading coffee. Quarter Java is used. Satisfaction guaranteed.

THE ATTEMPTED ASSASSINATION.

The Accused Committed.

On Saturday morning Mr. John W. Pittock made information before Mayor Brush charging Robert A. Robinson with felonious assault and battery. A partial hearing in the case was held, when the evidence adduced was in substance as the statements given in Saturday's COMMERCIAL. Messrs. Burgwin and Marshall, who appeared for the defendant, asked that he be discharged upon the plea of insanity, but the Mayor informed them that the Court only had the power to discharge an insane person. If they desired more time to produce witnesses he would postpone the case, but in any event he would hold the prisoner to answer at Court.

It was then decided to postpone the further hearing of the case until nine o'clock this morning, and the defendant was committed to jail to await the result of the investigation. We understand an effort will be made on the opening of the Court this morning to secure his committal to Dixmont Hospital, his friends and relations, many of whom reside here, averring that he is not in his right mind, and is liable to strange fits of aberation. However this may be, a decision in the case will likely be reached to-day.

Fire Insurance.

One of the well conducted and ably managed fire insurance companies of the country is the Girard Fire Insurance Company, of Philadelphia, which is represented in this city by Mr. R. D. Thompson, whose office is at the corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street. The cash capital of this reliable institution is $300,000, with a surplus of over $200,000, making its assets over half a million of dollars. Mr. Thomas Craven, the able President; Mr. Alfred S. Gillett, who performs the duties of Vice President and Treasurer, and Mr. James B. Alvord, the Secretary of the Company, are all gentlemen whose business ability, experience and probity recommend them to the confidence of the insuring world. Their judgment and foresight saved the company from loss at Chicago, and now to inspire increased confidence they have adopted the policy of increased security by adding one hundred thousand dollars to the company's capital. The company has been fortunate in the selection of agents, and particularly so in this city, as Mr. Thompson is a proctical man of good judgment, not liable to injure either the security of the insurer or the interests of the stockholders by taking unsafe risks.

Elegant Light Buckwheat Cakes.

To one-quart of buckwheat flour add two tablespoonfuls of molasses or syurup, and two tea-spoonfuls of salt, then mix with warm water to the consistency of griddle cakes; let it stand over night in a warm (not hot) place; when ready to bake thin your batter, if necessary, with warm water, then add one measure Banner Baking Powder, stir well, and bake immediately on a hot griddle.

The Great Flour House.

The leading brands and the greatest variety always on hand at the lowest rates at the Checkered Front.

ASK FOR F. Sellers & Co's. refined caddy lard if you want a pure article. If your grocer has not got it, call at our warehouse, corner Penn and Tenth streets.

FURNITURE AT CONSTABLE'S SALE.—Piano, parlor dining room, bed room and kitchen furniture on to-morrow (Tuesday morning at ten o'clock, at No. 39 Robinson street Allegheny.

Every Dealer Should Keep

Jenkins & Bro.'s Java flavored coffee. Every family will use it. Costs no more than the common brands usually do. Sold by retailers.

"TIRED nature's sweet restorer," Pier, Dannals & Co.'s Cream Ale. Young's Night-Thoughts.

Advertisements on this page under the several heads of WANTED, FOR SALE, FOR RENT, *&c., will be inserted at transient rates only*—TEN CENTS *per line for each insertion. No advertisement less than* THIRTY CENTS.

WANTED.

WANTED—MORTGAGES—IN LARGE or small amounts, at a fair rate of interest, on City or Country Property. THOS. K. PETTY, 179 Smithfield st. MWF

WANTED—ENGINE—A PORTABLE Engine immediately, good new or second-hand, three or four horse power; one on wheels preferred. Address Lock Box 14, Altoona, Pa.

WANTED—CORRESPONDENT—A competent Business Correspondent; one who can furnish good references for ability and character. Inexperienced persons need not apply. Address, giving real name with name and address of references, F., Commercial office.

WANTED—SITUATION—BY A BOILERMAKER; understands the business thoroughly. Can give good references. Address Boilermaker, Pittsburgh Locomotive Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

WANTED—GIRL—TO DO GENERAL housework for a small family. Must come recommended. Apply at 97 Roberts street.

WANTED—TO PURCHASE—A HOUSE and Lot in Allegheny or Pittsburgh, (old city), worth from two to three thousand dollars. Address A. E. F., this office.

WANTED—MOULDERS—A NUMBER of good Machinery Moulders can find steady employment at the Fort Wayne Machine and Car Wheel Works, by applying to J. H. BASS, Fort Wayne, Indiana.

WANTED—GIRLS—FOR CITY AND country; Men wanting Farm work, Gardening, Driving, &c. Employment Office, No. 1 Sixth st.

WANTED—EVERYBODY—ANNOYED with Rats, Mice or Roaches to try Abel's Vermin Exterminator. Prepared and sold by CHAS. ABEL & CO., Druggists, 172 Wylie avenue.

WANTED—SITUATIONS—FOR MILL Manager, Engineers, Rail, Bar and Steel Rollers, Puddlers, Heaters, Bricklayers and Millwrights. Address Iron Workers' Labor Exchange, Room 8, First National Bank Building, Pittsburgh, Pa. C. A. BURROWS, Secretary.

FOR SALE.

MACHINERY FOR SALE BY BRADY & LOGAN, Tidioute, Pa.: 1 Engine 12x20, by David Bell, Buffalo, N. Y., has cut-off Governor, Pump and Heater; two Boilers, 20 feet by 40 inches, two Flues, 1 Shingle or Heading Machine, Law's Patent, by Trevor & Co., Lockport, N. Y.; 1 Cylinder Saw, two feet diameter, with frame; two Drag Saw Mills; lot Shafting and Pulleys. All nearly new of latest style. The whole for $1,200.

FOR SALE—RUBBER BELTING AND HOSE—India Rubber Belting and Hose of all sizes and descriptions. Also, Gum Packing at Eastern Prices. HARTLEY, McKEE & CO., 58 Smithfield street. M

FOR SALE—FARM—A VALUABLE Farm of 96 Acres, 156 Perches, all underlaid with Coal, in Upper St. Clair township, Allegheny county, Pa., late the property of Jas. S Neeld, deceased, adjoining lands of H. Ray, J. McMillen, Jr., W. Lesnett, S. Collins and others, about ten miles from the city of Pittsburgh, and half a mile from the Chartiers Railroad. Title indisputable and terms of sale easy. For particulars inquire of J. W. F. WHITE, 106 Fourth ave, Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—THREE FINE LOTS, 60X124 feet on east side of Chartiers street, near Western avenue, Allegheny city. Also, two Lots 40x160 on Page street. Price low and terms easy. Inquire of R. CURRY, 2 and 4 Sixth street, Pittsburgh. tf

FOR SALE—A FRENCH CREEK BOTTOM 75x18 feet, almost new. Will be sold low. Apply at the office of the South Pittsburgh Planing Mill Co., corner Third and Chestnut streets, South Pittsburgh.

FOR SALE—A TWELVE TON TANK Locomotive, 3 feet gauge, entirely new. Also, 50 pairs Car Wheels and Axles, of best make; wheels 20 inches diameter, axles 3¼ inches, gauge 3 feet 2 inches, can easily be reduced to 3 feet. The subscribers having sold their Road-bed to parties who will put down a wide track, have no use for the above and will sell them cheap. Address Mahoning Coal Company, Youngstown, O.

FOR SALE—A GOOD SECOND-HAND Engine, nearly new, 8-inch Cylinder, 16-inch Stroke, with or without Boiler; can be seen at J. & J. B. MILHOLLAND'S, 68 Fifth avenue extension. tf

FOR SALE—ENGINES AND BOILERS—New and Second-hand, of all sizes. Stationary and Portable, from 2 to 60 horse-power, now on hand. JAMES HILL & CO., corner Marion avenue and P. Ft. W. & C. R. R., Allegheny, Pa.

DIVIDENDS.

WARREN AND VENANGO OIL CO.—DIVIDEND No. 19.—The Board of Directors of the Warren and Venango Oil Co. have this day declared a Dividend of FIVE ($5) DOLLARS per share, payable forthwith at the office of the Company, No. 89 Fifth avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.
J. S. FERGUSON, Clerk.

NOTICES.

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.

Notice is hereby given that the Annual Meeting of Stockholders of the PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY will be held at their office, corner of Grant and Water streets, Pittsburgh, on the

First Monday, 4th Day of December Next,

AT 10 O'CLOCK A. M.,

For the purpose of Electing a Board of Directors for the ensuing year.
JOHN H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 14, 1871. FMW

FOURTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

The Republican Voters of the Fourteenth Ward,

Will meet at the NEW SCHOOL HOUSE, Fifth avenue, near Brady street,

On Tuesday Evening, November 21st,

At 7½ o'clock, for the purpose of suggesting Candidates for Councils and other Ward Offices.

By order of the Executive Committee.
HENRY LLOYD.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD CO.—A Special Meeting of the Stockholders of this Company will be held at its office in the city of Cleveland, on TUESDAY, November 21st inst., at 12 o'clock noon, to vote upon the question of ratification of a Lease of the Road to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. By order of the Board. GEO. A. INGERSOLL, Secretary.
Cleveland, O., November 3, 1871. MWF

OFFICE PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD CO. NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—Notice is hereby given that on and after the 15th inst., the Stock Transfer Books of this Company will be closed until after the Annual Meeting of Stockholders on the FIRST MONDAY, 4th day of December next.
JNO. H. PAGE, JR., Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 3, 1871. MWS

A MEETING OF THE STOCKHOLDERS of the COMMERCIAL PRINTING CO., will be held at the Office of the Company, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield street, on TUESDAY, November 21, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., to elect a Board of Directors and transact such other business as may be necessary. BY ORDER OF BOARD.
Pittsburgh, November 7, 1871.

OFFICE OF PITTSBURGH AND BIRMINGHAM PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh and Birmingham Passenger Railway Company, will be held at the Monongahela House, MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at which time and place a Board of Directors will be elected for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may come before the meeting.
WM. K. NIMICK, Secretary.
Pittsburgh, November 6, 1871.

FIFTH AVENUE BRIDGE COMPANY.—The books for subscription to the Capital Stock of the FIFTH AVENUE BRIDGE COMPANY will be opened on and after the 18th day of OCTOBER, 1871, at the "Fifth Avenue Bank," Fifth avenue, "Artisans' Deposit Bank," corner Wood and Third streets, and "Farmers and Mechanics' Bank," Birmingham.
JAMES McGINNIS, Chairman of Board.

$12 TO $24 A DAY

Agents wanted in every county in the United States to sell a newly patented article of great utility and absolutely needed in every household. For further particulars address THE CHAMPION MF'G CO., Cleveland, Ohio.

FOR RENT.

15. FOR RENT—THAT FIRST-CLASS Business Stand, with Dwelling attached, No. 15 Sixth street, (formerly St. Clair street), for the last eight years occupied by Wm. E. Stieren, Optician, is offered for rent. For terms inquire as above.

58. FOR RENT—WILKINS HALL—This Property will be for Lease for a term of years. Possession given first of January, 1872. For terms inquire of ROBT. H. HARTLEY, No. 58 Smithfield street. tf

152. FOR RENT—DESIRABLE Residence, with modern improvements, No. 152 Penn street. Inquire on the premises. tf

169. FOR RENT—WAREHOUSE—That large, substantial Four-story Brick Warehouse, No. 169 Second avenue; convenient to the Connellsville Railroad, suitable for manufacturing purposes. Apply to ATTERBURY & CO., Carson and Tenth streets, Birmingham.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—MISS KATE, CHAS. ABEL & CO., 172 Wylie avenue, are the only Perfumers in the city. Their Extracts and Colognes can't be excelled. They import their Materials for Manufacturing.

DELAWARE

MUTUAL

SAFETY

Insurance Co.

OF

PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED

1835.

The following Statement of the Affairs of the Company is published in conformity with a provision of its Charter:

Premiums Received from November 1st, 1870, to October 31st, 1871.

On Marine and Inland Risks	$705,359 55	
On Fire Risks	150,719 21	$ 856,078 76
Premiums on Policies not marked off November 1, 1870		424,414 42
		$1,280,493 18
Premiums marked off as earned from November 1, 1870, to October 31, 1871:		
On Marine and Inland Risks	$746,283 97	
On Fire Risks	143,755 90	$ 890,039 87
Interest during same period—Salvages, &c.		96,355 43
		$ 986,395 30
Losses, Expenses, &c., during the year as above.		
Marine and Inland Navigation Losses	$449,274 62	
Fire Losses	56,203 58	
Return Premiums	64,545 07	
Re-Insurances	43,179 74	
Agency Charges, Advertising, Printing, &c.	41,853 31	
Taxes—United States, State and Municipal Taxes	25,308 60	
Expenses	24,118 01	$ 704,482 93
		$ 281,912 37

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY

November 1, 1871.

$ 300,000	United States Six Per Cent. Loan, 1897	$ 334,500 00
200,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loans	211,680 00
200,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loans, (exempt from tax)	199,075 00
164,000	State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loans	168,920 00
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	19,700 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250 00
25,000	Western Penn. Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent Bonds, (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantee)	20,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	19,500 00
7,000	State of Tennesse Six Per Cent. Loan	4,550 00
14,600	Pennsylvania Railroad Company, (292 shares Stock)	17,520 00
5,250	North Pennsylvania Railroad Company, 105 shares Stock	4,935 00
10,000	Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company, (80 shares Stock)	4,000 00
260,950	Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Properties	260,950 00
$1,261,800	Par. Market Value, Cost, $1,266,657 34.	$1,289,580 00
	Real Estate	56,000 00
	Bills Receivable for insurances made	257,325 82
	Balance due at Agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies—Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	57,976 84
	Stock and Scrip, &c., of sundry Corporations, $10,040. Estimated value	5,543 50
	Cash	185,235 00
		$1,851,661 16

PHILADELPHIA, November 8, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a CASH DIVIDEND of TEN PER CENT. on the CAPITAL STOCK, and SIX PER CENT. Interest on the SCRIP of the Company, payable on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have also declared a SCRIP DIVIDEND of TWENTY-FIVE PER CENT. on the EARNED PREMIUMS for the year ending October 31, 1871, certificates of which will be issued to the parties entitled to the same, on and after the 1st December proximo, free of National and State Taxes.

They have ordered, also, that the SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF PROFITS of the Company, for the year ending October 31, 1867, be redeemed in CASH, at the office of the Company, on and after the 1st December proximo, all interest thereon to cease on that day. By a provision of the Charter, all Certificates of Scrip not presented for redemption within five years after public notice that they will be redeemed, shall be forfeited and canceled on the books of the Company.

No certificate of profits issued under $25. By the Act of Incorporation, "no certificate shall issue unless claimed within two years after the declaration of the dividend whereof it is evidence."

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,
John C. Davis,
Edmund A. Souder,
Joseph H. Seal,
James Traquair,
Henry Sloan,
Henry C. Dallet, Jr.,
James C. Hand,
William C. Ludwig,
Hugh Craig,
John D. Taylor,
George W. Bernadou,
Wm. C. Houston,
H. Frank Robinson,
Samuel E. Stokes,
William G. Boulton,
Edward Darlington,
H. Jones Brooke,
Edward Lafourcade,
Jacob Riegel,
Thomas P. Stotesbury,
Jacob P. Jones,
James B. McFarland,
Joshua P. Eyre,
Spencer McIlvaine,
John B. Semple, Pittsburgh,
A. B. Berger, Pittsburgh,
D. T. Morgan, Pittsburgh.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice President.

HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary.
HENRY BALL, Assistant Secretary.

BRANCH OFFICE:

COMPANY'S BUILDING,

NO. 68 FOURTH AVENUE.

P. A. MADERIA

AGENT.

INCORPORATED 1810.

OFFICIAL:

HARTFORD

Fire Insurance Co.

ASSETS Oct. 1, 1871. $2,785,877

From an examination of the books of our Chicago Agent, we find our Loss will not exceed

$1,200,000,

Leaving After Payment of All Losses, Unimpaired Assets of

$1,585,000,

And an Annual Income of More Than

$1,500,000.

GEO. L. CHASE, President.

WM. L. JONES, Agent,

No. 84 Fourth Ave.

tflp

Are You Insured

The Insurance Co. of North America,

OF

PHILADELPHIA,

With Cash Assets July, 1871,

$3,185,219 41.

Loses by the Chicago Fire About $500,000.

After Paying this Enormous Loss the Company will Still Have

$2,700,000,

AND AN ANNUAL INCOME OF

$2,000,000.

During a Financial Crisis

Prudent Business Men put their Trust in

Banks of Undoubted Solvency.

SO DURING A CRISIS IN

Fire Underwriting,

It becomes of vital importance to the insuring public that they put their trust in a TIME-HONORED, FIRE-TESTED, WEALTHY CORPORATION, which deals in UNDOUBTED SECURITY at a fair rate of premium.

Policies in this Company written and LOSSES PAID by

WILLIAM L. JONES,

1p 84 FOURTH AVE., Pittsburgh.

GIRARD

FIRE INSURANCE COMP'NY

NO. 639 CHESTNUT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

CASH CAPITAL,

$300,000.

Cash Assets, November 1, 1871, Over

$500,000.

This Company had no Agency at Chicago, and is not affected by the great fire.

R. D. Thompson,

AGENT,

COR. FOURTH AVENUE AND WOOD ST.,

MWF PITTSBURGH, PA.

ART BRONZES!

THE LATEST WORKS

OF

CLESINGER, TOUSSAINT MATHURIN, MOREAU, DUMAIGE, CARRIER, WOOGEN, PICAULT, &C.

Grand Pieces, Mantel Sets, &c.,

IN THE HISTORICAL STYLES,

FROM BARBEDIENNE;

REDUCTIONS FROM THE ANTIQUE AND CLOISONNE ENAMELS.

TIFFANY & CO.,

UNION SQUARE,

NEW YORK.

No

Chicago Losses.

The

Pennsylv'nia

Insurance Co.

of Philadelphia.

Incorporated 1825.

Cash Assets,

$1,100,000.

This old and conservative Company, having lost nothing by the Chicago fire, offers absolute security to persons seeking insurance. Policies written and Losses adjusted and paid by

William L. Jones,

84 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh.

ARE YOU ANNOYED?

WITH

Rats, Mice, Roaches.

If so, you can rid your House, Cellar or Stable, by trying

Abel's Vermin Exterminator.

It has no equal as a Banisher. Prepared and sold Wholesale and Retail, at

CHAS. ABEL & CO.'S,

No. 172 WYLIE AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.

STENCILS

STEEL STAMPS

SEAL ENGRAVING

STENCIL STOCK WHOLESALE

M W. A. BUNTING,

184 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Buy None but the Best.

The Improved Sampson & Howe

Standard Scales,

OF ALL SIZES AND VARIETIES.

Also, PATENT MONEY DRAWER, GROCERS' FIXTURES, WAREHOUSE AND BAGGAGE TRUCKS.

SOUDER & M'CLURG,

63 WOOD STREET.

5,000 BBLS. FALL AND WINTER APPLES, arriving;
3,000 boxes Cultivated Cranberries;
100 barrels Jersey Sweet Potatoes;
100 barrels choice Yellow Onions;
100 bushels Shellbarks;
250 bushels Chestnuts;
50 kegs Ohio Apple Butter;
75 tubs Roll Butter;
20 barrels choice Beans, (hand picked). For sale
HENRY REA, JR., 285 Liberty st., Pittsburgh.

SIMON JOHNSTON,

Corner of Smithfield St. and Fourth Ave.,

In addition to a usual assortment of Drugs, Perfumery, &c., offers a choice selection of Lubin's Goods, Squire's Goods, Low's Soaps and Brushes, Price's Glycerine and Soap, Cigars de Joy for Asthma, Saunders' Face Powder, Boudalt's Pepsin, Liebeg's Extract Meat, Marte Brandy, &c. All of his own direct importation.

The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 20, 1871.

CITY TICKET.

MAYOR,
BENJAMIN W. MORGAN.
TREASURER,
CHRISTOPHER L. MAGEE.
CONTROLLER,
ROBERT J. McGOWAN.

THE coal tows which have left here within the last few days are getting along finely, and are likely to reach Cincinnati in safety. One barge only has been lost, by a slight accident at the Steubenville bridge. The river is at too low a stage for other departures at present, but it is confidently expected that another "rise" will take place before long.

Over one hundred merchants of St. Louis have signed an indorsement of the project for a narrow-guage double track railroad from that city to New York, Boston and other Eastern points. They suggest the calling of a meeting of business men for the purpose of organizing and inaugurating the enterprise with the least possible delay.

THE multiform conundrum in New York continues to be, will TWEED flee,—if so, when and where? That he is getting ready is believed by many. That ever since the election he has been transferring his property is known, and the process has already cost him not less than a million of dollars, which, considering that he has stolen fifteen, is not much. The opinion is confidently expressed that when he departs he will not depart alone.

ONE of the first things which Congress should do is to overhaul the Steamboat Law. A more perfect contrivance for destroying commerce on our rivers and of placing boat owners and navigators in the hands of certain officials, of whose capacity and honesty there can be no surety, has not been framed into a law within the memory of man. Like too many laws, it appears to have been framed in ignorance or disregard of the interest that would be affected, or with a malicious intention, which is scarcely to be supposed, to ruin it. One good will come of it, however, and at a moment, too, when concurring circumstances are operating to impart something like a proper knowledge of the unequalled importance of river navigation,—Congress will be made to understand its duty in this regard. Not the navigation interest solely, but the manufacturers, producers and consumers of a dozen States are preparing to move along the whole line, with the view of demanding proper attention at the hands of Congress.

AN important Commercial Convention is to assemble at Detroit on Wednesday of next week, for the purpose of devising ways and means of opening up, at the earliest practicable period, a continuous water and steam navigation route, of the maximum capacity of the upper lakes, from the Mississippi Valley, around the falls of Niagara on the United States side, and thence by way of Lake Ontario, the St. Lawrence river, Lake Champlain and Hudson river to the Atlantic ocean; and to decide upon the expediency of petitioning Congress to assist in the consummation of the work, by making an appropriation for the construction of the works at Niagara Falls. The Governors of several States, and the Boards of Trade of a number of important cities, have, it is said, appointed delegations to the Convention. The subject is unquestionably an important one, but in our judgment it does not possess the immediate and imperative interest for the people of the West and Southwest that the improvement of the Ohio river does. The true plan would seem to be for the Governors and citizens of those States interested in cheap transportation first to make the navigation of our great natural commercial highways permanent and secure, and afterwards to take into consideration the question of artificial outlets. To neglect this looks like being economic at the spigot and criminally wasteful at the bung hole.

A CORRESPONDENT, in order to give the public an idea of the advantages of river and railroad carriage for freights, makes this interesting calculation and comparison: On Thursday and Friday last, 5,979,000 bushels of coal were shipped. This equals 229,961 tons. To carry this by rail, at ten tons to each car, would require 22,996 cars. With 25 cars to a train, 919 locomotives would be necessary to haul these trains. Allowing these trains to be ten minutes apart in starting, 153 hours would be spent in starting them—and at that rate there would be 400 trains due in Cincinnati before the last one had left this city. All these trains combined would extend a distance of nearly 145¼ miles, thus: 22,996 cars, averaging thirty feet in length—689,880 feet; 919 locomotives and tenders, averaging forty-five feet—41,355 feet; for couplings, 25,500 feet—in all, 756,655 feet, or a fraction over 145 miles. It would be simply impossible for the railways, with their present equipments, to move this immense mass of bulky freight, and if they were able they could not carry it half so cheaply. Since the shipments of coal from this port aggregate annually nine or ten times the amount above stated, the importance of the Ohio becomes still more apparent. And large as these coal shipments are, there must be added to them hundreds of thousands of tons of iron, glass, agricultural implements, etc., carried down in freight boats, which return to us laden with cotton, tobacco, sugar, grain and other products. The great wonder is, why a great natural highway like the Ohio should have been neglected so long by the National Legislature, when it might be permanently improved at a moderate cost—a cost insignificant when compared with the advantages which it would confer upon the nation.

It is intimated in well-informed circles that at the Democratic conference shortly to be held in New York, to devise a plan for the conduct of the next Presidential campaign, the friends of Chief Justice CHASE will make a strong effort in his behalf, and push him as the postulant for the pie-bald nomination. Mr. CHASE has been silent upon public affairs for some time, but to those who have watched his movements nothing is more clear than that, notwithstanding his reticence, he still wants to be President of the United States, and that he is coy only as they are coy who put on the appearance of modesty to enhance the value of the favors which they are resolved to grant at the best price they can procure. It is claimed by these passivists that the nomination of Mr. CHASE will indicate the abandonment, temporarily at least, of the Democratic party organization, and the postponement of its peculiar ideas, in a more distinct and unequivocal manner than could be done by the selection of any other candidate. Something like this is said to be the slate now being pondered over with such painful assiduity, and it is a great pity that the master passion of the Chief Justice should have induced him to permit the introduction of his name into a conclave of politicians assembled to devise means for tricking and defrauding the people whom they could not subdue. The downfall of CHASE adds one more to the number of instructive and painful warnings of which the political history of the country is so full. CLAY pursued the phantom of the Presidency for a generation. The DANIEL WEBSTER who replied to HAYNE became the WEBSTER of the fugitive slave law. The SEWARD of the prairie speeches of 1860 became the flatterer of ANDREW JOHNSON in 1865; and now to this melancholy list of conspicuous names is to be added that of SALMON P. CHASE—the great Senator who helped to overthrow the grinding tyranny of slavery, the skillful Secretary of the Treasury during the war, the Chief Justice of the United States—who through ambition repudiated the worthy part he took in founding the Government impregnably upon justice and liberty, shaming alike his great office and his grand career.

"Cromwell, I charge thee fling away ambition.
By that sin fell the angels."

THE purchase of the Atlantic cable is said to have been unofficially discussed by the representatives of the United States and Great Britain during the formation of the Washington treaty, last winter; since which time it has also been a subject of frequent interchange of views. It is now reported that the English Postmaster General, and the postal authorities at Washington, have prepared a plan for the internationalization of the telegraph system, and that it has been carefully held under consideration by the various governments interested. The plan is said to include the purchase of the English Atlantic cables by the British Postoffice, and the assumption of the management of the Western Union telegraph by our own Government. The latter proposition is said to have received the unanimous support of the Cabinet at Washington, and it is stated that important negotiations looking to its consummation are already in progress. The chief difficulty in the way of effecting this desirable object has been the question of neutralization of the lines during the time of war, a question which has always to a greater or less degree embarrassed the settlement of international rights in the charters of cable companies. It is pointed out that not only would the international use of the telegraph put an end to the partiality, unfairness and mismanagement now so widely complained of, but that it would confer a number of important advantages upon the people which cannot be reaped so long as the wires are controlled by private interests. It is held that the progress of science, and the growing intimacy and vastness of the commercial relations of the various countries of the world, render such a step necessary. What has been already done by the establishment of the weather signal service, is adduced as an illustration of the immense advantages that would accrue, if the system were made inter-continental, and developed to the extent of its capabilities. Many other sciences and branches of useful knowledge would also be materially benefited, while under it the recently proposed plan of M. F. MAURY, relative to the collection of international agricultural and crop statistics would be rendered wholly practicable. The community of interests between the different nations grows every year more close, and it would seem very proper that in this matter private monopolies should yield to national necessities, and the lesser interests make way for the larger reforms.

WILL THE POPE LEAVE ROME?

His Holiness, the Pope, may have asked for and obtained from M. THIERS permission to take up his abode in France. Former negotiations on the subject, the disgust with which the Holy Father regards his present position, and the well known views and wishes of his Jesuit advisers, are sufficient to give the telegraphic announcement an air of plausibleness, or at least to divest it of the character of mere impossibility. As a pure invention it had likelihood enough in the political surroundings of the subject to make it sensational. It is, however, utterly improbable that the Pope intends, or even seriously thinks of, leaving Rome to reside in any other city or country on earth. The subject is evidently one concerning which he must have made up his mind many months ago, as there was a time when his resolution, followed by fulfillment, would have been decisively effective for good or evil, as respects the great human interest of which he has charge. No doubt the policy of withdrawing from Rome was fully considered and finally decided, if not before or immediately after VICTOR EMANUEL'S first visit to the city, certainly at the time of the promulgation of the guarantees. To have hastened away from the place at either one of these times would have seemed to the world the energetic action of a ruler who felt that there was no wise or consistent alternative for him to take, and would make a profound impression upon the minds of the faithful everywhere. Though the step might not have changed the course of history, its effect would undoubtedly have been a heavier blow to the King of Italy than any of the minatory allocutions or encyclicals in which His Holiness has proclaimed his indignation and invoked the Divine vengeance. Having neglected the opportunity, or rather having chosen to stay at Rome, as the course most advantageous to the church, nothing has since occurred that would appear to justify a change of purpose. The resolution to remain was wisely taken. No event would tend so much to destroy the prestige of the Catholic Church, and to divest it of its influence upon the imaginations of mankind, as the transfer of its center from Rome to any other city, however ancient or splendid. It would seem to have lost its historical life, its roots in the past would be withered.

In the announcement of removal to France, some perceive a last desperate attempt on the part of the Pope's advisers to prevent the formal inauguration of Rome as the capital of Italy. The time is near at hand when the Italian Parliament will be opened there by a speech from the throne, in the presence of the ambassadors and other representatives of all the great powers of the world. So complete, undeniable and general a recognition of all the recent proceedings of the Italian government, such a consecration of the old city in its new character of center of Italian unity, cannot fail to crush forever those hopes of foreign interference and restoration which are still cherished in the Papal mind. In the feeble and foolish hope of frightening the King of Italy from his purpose of thus treating the controversy between his government and the Court of Rome as already settled in favor of the former, it is thought that the intended departure of the Pope may have been published. The publication may have been expected to operate in two or more ways. His Holiness having been received in France, France might be supposed committed to his cause in a degree which would render future action in his behalf, and consequent difficulties between the two neighboring governments, inevitable. Italian statesmen may also be supposed very much concerned that the Pope shall not die in France, lest some one not an Italian should be elected his successor, and for other reasons. The Papalini may also have hoped that the announcement of the Papal "flight" into France would create a flutter of excitement in Berlin. The German Emperor having millions of Catholic subjects, he cannot be presumed wholly indifferent about the dwelling place of PIUS the Ninth, or concerning the person who must soon succeed him. If the late sensational dispatch originated in Rome, it may be plausibly referred to some such reasons, however weak and unlikely to accomplish anything they may seem. In fact, there is no reason to think that Prince BISMARCK would deem it worth while to utter a word to prevent the Pope from removing to France. His presence there would be a source of weakness, not of strength, to his entertainers, as Frenchmen seem well aware, and whatever troubles he might cause them, complications with Italy included, would, of course, be satisfactory rather than otherwise to the Berlin government. So far as effect upon the Italian government may have been intended by the report, it is certain to be abortive. The Italians are not at present afraid of the French, and do not expect to be afraid of them. Most likely they do not in the least believe that the Pope intends to to leave them, as on the 27th of October, in a formal allocution, he announced his intention to appoint incumbents to the Italian bisoprics which have been so long vacant. This is really a first step toward the reversal of his act of excommunication, and will no doubt be followed by other concessions.

AMONG the most important duties of the next Congress will be the revision and modification of the Internal Revenue laws, and the adoption of such changes as the interests of the country appear to demand. In a very short time the Senate Finance Committee will meet for the purpose of taking these matters into consideration; the plan as mapped out being that this committee shall make a specialty of the Revenue laws, and propose changes where necessary, including recommendations on such tariff and other measures as may reach them from the House Committee of Ways and Means, with whom tax and tariff bills always originate. It is not thought probable, however, that any definite action will be taken on a tariff bill during the session, the programme being to act on an amended tax bill and let the tariff measure go for another year. A considerable reduction will doubtless be made in Internal Revenue taxation, and it is likely that the number of Internal Revenue officers will also be considerably decreased. Senator SHERMAN, Chairman of the Finance Committee, and Mr. BOUTWELL are said to be thoroughly agreed as to the wisdom and propriety of this plan. According to the showing of the Secretary of the Treasury, the total receipts of the Government during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1871, were $383,323,944 89, while the total expenditures were $292,177,188 25, leaving an excess of receipts over expenses of $91,146,756 64. The collections from internal revenue last year amounted to something over one hundred and forty million dollars, but the reductions which will probably be made next winter will decrease this amount some twenty-five or thirty millions, since it is likely that all taxes will be abolished beyond those on tobacco and distilled spirits, and their manufacture. Should the income tax be abolished, as it ought to be, a still further reduction will be made in the amount; but these various reductions would still leave a margin of from fifty to seventy-five millions of dollars, since an army of officials would be done away with, and the expenses of collecting the revenues correspondingly diminished. It is probable, moreover, that the estimates and appropriations for next year will be considerably less than those of last year. A plan is proposed for the consolidation into one sum of the various taxes on whisky, to be levied and collected at the distillery warehouse, as the fifty cent direct tax is now collected. A large number of Senators and members who have given the matter close study have committed themselves in favor of this consolidation. The principle changes demanded by the brewers are that the laws relating to the business, some of which are contradictory of each other, shall be made straight and practical in their working. Tobacco manufacturers and dealers demand that the tax be made uniform, and that they be exempted from the payment of duties on tobacco destroyed by fire or otherwise, in transit or in bond. These three items, whisky, beer and tobacco, furnish the largest amount of revenue yielded from any distinct source, and the attention of the Finance Committee and of Congress will doubtless be directed chiefly to the details of these matters. The Committee propose, however, to lop off any expensive tax which they think should be abolished. The low tariff men will probably make a strenuous effort to reduce the tariff to the full extent of the difference between the receipts and expenditures of the past fiscal year, but it is not at all likely they will succeed.

Beecher On the Ballot.

When Henry Ward Beecher, of Brooklyn, approaches any public question he strikes home boldly and brilliantly, and his honest, burning words find an echo in the breasts of all right-minded citizens. The thanks of the nation are due to that gifted clergyman for having the courage to leave the beaten track of divinity and to denounce fraud; to depart from theoretical dogmatism in order to teach men their practical duties as citizens. "The redemption of the ballot," then, is a fitting subject at the present time, when every species of corruption and fraud have been had recourse to for the purpose of maintaining the domination of some political faction in many of our larger communities.

As the ballot is "the initial force of government," such a power must be kept pure and untainted, otherwise the whole political body will be corrupted with this leavening mass of impurity. "There is no other part of government that cannot better suffer derangement than the ballot. This is the very heart of the system under which we live. It is the will of the whole people. If you strike the ballot with disease, it is heart disease."

Such sins against true government as "venal voting, tampering with votes, preventing of voting, stuffing the ballot-boxes, and *the infernal art of counting*," have been employed by the corrupt of all parties in order to maintain their supremacy.

The reverend gentleman deplores that the educated and cultured are totally indifferent to the exercise of the ballot, from which he infers that the government of many of our leading cities is under the guidance of unprincipled politicians, who will stoop to any device, however dispicable it may be, to retain their power. As the highest classes give the tone and example to all the others, "this indifference is the greatest crime against the ballot." If the wealthy and influential citizens will only consult their own ease and "work for money and not for good laws," finding "it much easier to hear Nilson sing than to go to the primaries," then upon them rests the terrible responsibility if men of inferior position and corrupt morals direct the engine of State.

For the purpose of preserving the government in purity, Beecher recommends a firm, continued and well organized supervision of influential citizens over public affairs, and not those spasmodic ebullitions of righteous indignation which eventually terminate in such "dangerous precedents as hanging at lamp posts."

The whole community owe a debt of gratitude to such men as Beecher, Charles O'Conor and their colleagues, bold and true men, whose earnest and well directed exertions have at length succeeded in breaking the colossal influence, which the Tammany league has exercised for several years on public affairs in the State of New York. L.

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THE unfortunate killing of Col. Grosvenor by a Chicago sentry, which has been made the subject of extended and various comment by the press, is deplored by no one more than General Sheridan himself; referring to which fact Senator Trumbull, in a recent conversation upon the subject, stated that Governor Palmer had chosen the most unfortunate time in the world for asserting the State authority. The sympathies of all mankind are with General Sheridan for the prompt and able manner in which he dealt with the conflagration; but this fact, he thought, had rendered public opinion somewhat too severe and unjust toward Governor Palmer. It may be true that, as the Senator says, "extreme cases make bad precedents," but in the instance under reference the whole city of Chicago, had General Sheridan hesitated to assume the responsibility, would unquestionably have found the fate said to be reserved for a hesitating woman. The unpopularity which Governor Palmer has brought upon himself by his action shows that, whether or not General Sheridan infringed upon the legal jurisdiction of Illinois, he is thoroughly supported by that highest of all authorities, the unanimous voice and verdict of the people. There was once a Frenchman who refused to be saved from drowning because he had not been introduced to his would-be preserver; and the tenacity with which Governor Palmer stickles for etiquette would seem to be based upon the same rare model. Something was doubtless due to the Governor, but much more to the vanishing city. For there are times when official punctiliousness becomes cruelty and inhumanity.

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MISS CLARA BURTON, whose beautiful ministrations to our sick and wounded soldiers during the war of the rebellion made so many bloodstained pallets bloom with the white daisies of love and gratitude, and whose later practical benevolence to the soldiery and the poor of France and Germany, has made her name a household word in the camps and hospitals of these countries, has written a letter from the interior of France to the *Golden Age*, offering her services, should they be considered necessary, to the people of Chicago, the news of whose terrible calamity had only just reached her at the date of her communication. For more than a year past this noble woman has stood only in the ashes of burned and ruined cities, and worked only among their shelterless, naked and starving inhabitants. No one will doubt that, as she says, she has thoroughly "learned her lesson," or question her extraordinary energy and organizing ability. Nor can any one doubt, either, that during the ensuing winter there will be much suffering among the poorer people of Chicago, unless the most rigid and systematic economy is practiced. Miss Burton's experience, gained from years of the loftiest self-sacrifice, would probably be of incalculable advantage to Chicago in her emergency, and it would seem that her noble response to the cry from her country which reached her and wrung her heart across the sea, ought to induce her countrymen to recall her at once. She has knowledge of such calamities possessed by no one else. Let it be made available.

THE Democratic press is making a great outcry over the issue of the Postmaster General's recent order prohibiting the issue of any New Year's addresses by letter carriers. The grounds assigned for the order were that the practice was not only inimical to personal self-respect but an injury to the public service as well; and these Democratic papers profess to see in it a contravention of the doctrine of equal rights; since, they charge, officials of a higher rank who receive presents are not interfered with. When two wrongs make one right, or the continuance of one abuse justifies the existence of another, there may be some force in this argument, but not until then. If papers of this class were only half as concerned to help forward the advancing columns of reform and to elevate the code of public morals, as they are to let slip no opportunity of gratifying their partisan spleen, they would be engaged in a much better and more creditable work, and the people would appreciate their teachings much more deeply than, from the character of the late elections, it seems they do at present. When moved by such low malignities journalism presents but a sorry spectacle.

MAJOR A. R. CALHOUN, the Pension Agent at Philadelphia who was requested to resign, has published a card in which he says:

"At the time of the retirement of one of my securities, and while I was making up a new bond consequent thereupon, the Government funds became exhausted. Rather than permit the widows and orphans who came for their pensions to go away without their money, I paid from my individual resources $8,180 87. This amount, after the execution of my new bond, I reimbursed, and the settlement of my accounts will show that the charges alleged against me are wholly and wickedly unfounded."

It is the opinion of many of Major Calhoun's friends that great injustice has been done to him. Mr. Bayard Taylor has published a letter, vindicating, from the suspicions cast upon it, the character of Major Calhoun. Mr. Taylor alleges that he is fully conversant with the facts of the case, and that Major Calhoun is not a defaulter, but rather a creditor of the United States, he having advanced from his own private means eight thousand dollars to pay pensioners, which sum he is again paying over to the Government, thereby making it his debtor in a like amount.

WITHIN the last few days there has been a conference in New York between a number of leading Democrats from different parts of the country in regard to the approaching Presidential election. In response to the invitation ex-Gov. Seymour, ex-Gov. English, of Connecticut, Senator Casserly, of California, and others were present. The feeling was strongly in favor of reducing the issues of the campaign to a demand for a lower tariff, a more economical administration of Government, and a thorough exposure and punishment of corruption in office—the reform movement in New York to be the key note of the last mentioned. The proposed "passive policy," as to a candidate, was also considered. There were some who insisted upon bringing the Ku-Klux, the Constitutional amendments, and other questions resulting from the late war, into the foreground, but these will probably be overruled. It is probable that the result of the conference will be embodied in an address to the country.

SAYS a Chicago letter: "It is fair to state that the authorities are doing all they can to pave the way for another conflagration. Just after the last fire, when men had a realizing sense of the danger and insecurity arising from a city constructed of wood, stringent ordinances were passed by our Common Council, forbidding the erection of wooden buildings within an area bounded substantially by Twenty-second street in the South Division, the river and the lake. This embraces the best part of that division and the present and prospective business portion of the city south of the river. Our inefficient Board of Public Works has allowed that ordinance to be altogether disregarded. Not only in the burnt district, but in every part of the city, thousands of one and two-story shanties are being erected, which only need the favoring circumstances attending the last fire to burn us again.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

In spite of the ill reports concerning the Suez Canal, M. de Lesseps says he will never permit it to fall into English hands.

The last article that reached print from the unfortunate Fred. W. Loring was, by a curious coincidence, entitled "Into the Valley of Death," descriptive of his journey into the bloody Indian grounds.

The medal originally intended to be presented to Hon. Charles Sumner by the citizens of Hayti, and declined by him, has been forwarded by the Minister-resident of Hayti in this country, to the Haytien Consul in Boston, through whom, at the request of the Minister, it has been presented to the State of Massachusetts. Governor Claflin, in behalf of the State, has accepted the gift and has had it placed in the State library, where it will remain as an evidence that republics are not always ungrateful.

A blue gum tree, which measures eleven feet in height and girths nine inches, is the latest California sensation. Near it is a tomato stalk ten feet high, from which over two bushels of tomatoes have been gathered, nice, juicy and tender.

Recent consultations between parties from Virginia and the Chief of the Statistical Bureau have resulted in the conclusion that the important thing necessary to secure immigrants from France, England and Switzerland is to make them understand that the inducements offered in Virginia are real; that the citizens of that State are earnest in their desire to have such a people come among them, and that in order to make this generally known our Consuls abroad must be requested to lend their assistance.

A very queer exhibition of respect for funeral rites has taken place in Ireland. A child had its arm bitten off by a jaguar in a traveling menagerie. The villagers were furious at the rather natural misconduct on the part of the beast, and made a violent attack on the menagerie. The owner resisted, but after several shots had been fired by the mob he "caved in." The crowd killed the jaguar, tore it open, removed the portions of the child's flesh that had been eaten, and brought them out triumphantly to be buried in consecrated ground.

In a space of two dozen blocks of the rebuilding burnt district of Chicago, the *Journal* says but four brick structures are to be noticed. The remainder are almost wholly built of stone, the majority two stories high. The first thought that rises in one's mind when looking at the scene shapes itself into the exclamation, "What a splendid fire that will make!" The buildings are not close enough together to crowd each other, but the proximity is sufficiently marked to convince any one that, when once started, the flames would make a holiday of the burning. All that is requisite to a blaze of superior magnificence is found here; pine boxes filled with the most inflammable material, under roofs of tar.

In a suit brought by the widow of a passenger killed by the explosion of the Staten Island steamer Westfield to recover damages, the owners of the vessel yesterday set up the extraordinary plea that the passenger had no right on the boat because, under the laws of the State, Sunday traveling is a misdemeanor! That is to say, it was illegal for the murdered man to travel on Sunday, *and therefore* legal to blow him up on that day.

The Saginaw *Enterprise* says that the statement that "immense forests have been burned into coal and ashes," in the vicinity of Saginaw, is erroneous. Much of the pine will make good timber even if cut a year hence, and timber land owners are preparing to saw as much as possible this winter.

During the Chicago fire an Indian, attired in savage costume, was observed standing at the door of a store toward which the flames were advancing with terrible swiftness. Disregarding the warning shouts of the terror-stricken crowd that rushed by, he remained unmoved and apparently indifferent to the approaching danger until it was too late. The flames were seen to envelop his form, and the cigar dealer had to buy a new figure.

The November elections elicit the following remarks from the Louisville *Courier-Journal*: "We have no scheme of our own to advance. But it is clear that extraordinary measures of some kind must be taken; and these should become at once the absorbing topic of political speculation. The South, we can say with assurance, is ready to follow any lead which promises an outlet to its difficulties. It proposes no dictation. Our friends in the North have only to blaze the way, and we will cheerfully yield up our peculiar notions, whatever they may be."

In Sangamon county, Illinois, near the village of Laomi, in sinking a well recently, the workmen came to a body of water. A most remarkable feature about this strange body of water is that though almost ice-cold, it is stirred by some hidden force, and boils and bubbles up to the hight of several feet above the level when at rest, and that this commotion of the water occurs at regular intervals—an hour of rest, succeeded by an hour of the bubbling, and so on, alternating from calm to troubled waters.

A boy ten years of age succeeded in getting a number of rats in a small room in a brewery at Milwaukee a few days ago. He closed the door, and was about attacking the rodents for their extinction, when they turned upon him with a terrible ferocity, making repeated leaps for his face, and biting his body fearfully. His cries brought workmen in the building to his relief, and on the door being opened the rats ran out and the boy fainted from fright.

PERSONAL.

Mr. Gladstone, the British Premier, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone and other members of his family, recently visited the Royal Alfred Theater, London, to witness the performance of "King John." The appearance of the Prime Minister, shortly before the rising of the curtain, was the signal for a demonstration, the spectators rising to their feet in all parts of the house, and cheering with great heartiness. Some lines in the play were also marked out for special applause, being evidently regarded as having an application to the politics of the day.

R. W. Dunham, a rich Californian, died joking. He bequeathed $100,000 to the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum of San Francisco, adding that he enjoyed the consoling reflection that his beneficiaries could not talk about him after his death. Unfortunately, the Asylum was removed to Alameda county several years ago, and his relatives are going to contest the will.

Private letters from Mr. Du Chaillu state that he has had an adventourous and interesting experience among the Laplanders, has visited the extreme northern point of Europe, and borne the cold of the Polar regions as well as he did the torrid heats of Equatorial Africa. He was to sail for New York in the steamer which left England on the 9th of November, and will consequently be welcomed home by his friends of the New York Geographical Society in a few days. He will hardly bring another animal as curious as the gorilla for the naturalists; but his adventures and explorations in the little visited country of the Laps will no doubt be recounted in a book of travels. From the Equator to the Poles is a wide stretch, even in these days, and for an American traveler.

Ex Emperor Napoleon cannot be so desperately poor after all, having recently sent a million francs to the Pope.

Charlotte Cushman, after her Boston engagement, will go to Philadelphia, and after closing there will retire permanently from the stage.

F. W. Loring, a victim of the late Indian attack on a stage coach in Arizona, was not the captain of the Harvard crew that rowed in English waters, as the New York *Evening Post* and *Times* incorrectly state, but a young man whose reputation was one strictly of brains, and whom Charles Reade lately characterized as the most promising young man in America.

A London letter says: "I came across the Prince and Princess of Wales yesterday, at one of the railway stations. The Princess was dressed in a pretty hat, a short cloth jacket, with seal-skin trimming, and a short skirt, looped up. She was not so thin in the face as when I saw her in the summer, and her color approached that of health. The Prince had on a long great coat, falling nearly to his heels. He looked round as he walked to the railway carriage and took off his hat to the crowd. There was no cheering at any time, not even when he stood up in the carriage and looked out of the window, nor when the train moved away. The party was bound for Scarborough, and this morning there are long telegraphic accounts of their reception at that fashionable watering-place. To the idlers of Scarborough this visit is a welcome sensation."

Mr. Disraeli, in "Lothair," says the Boston *Post*, characterizes critics as gentlemen who have "failed in literature and art," and has now achieved a success over the most noted critic of the day, Mr. Ruskin, which must be all the more distasteful to that gentleman on account of the contempt, whether pretended or real, that the Tory novelist expresses for his profession. The election of Mr. Disraeli to the position of Lord Rector of the University of Glasgow is only another tribute among many paid the diverse genius of the leader of the Opposition. Not for a week does Mr. Disraeli sink out of public recognition. With the vigor of a man half his age, he skips from one demonstration to another, winning plaudits here and causing wonder there. When defeated in the House of Commons he writes a novel, and the world talks of nothing else for a year. When the rival ministers are taking a quiet vacation, he startles the nation by daring to put in words what every one is thinking concerning the Queen. And now, when for some days he has been unheard of, he reappears as the successful contestant for the collegiate mantle for which so learned a man as Mr. Ruskin has been humping his shoulders. Mr. Disraeli may now be considered as having established his claim as not a failure, either in literature or in art.

A New Fire Extinguishing Apparatus.

A Boston firm have devised a new kind of fire extinguishing apparatus, the details of which are substantially as follows: An iron receiver is placed in the counting room, or some other convenient room, of a business block or factory, connecting directly with the service pipe of the building from which it receives its supply of water. From this receiver are mains leading to each room in the building, each numbered like the room to which it leads, and having its own valve, which cuts it off from the receiver. These mains are water tight, until they reach the rooms, where the perforated pipes or "sprinklers" commence. These pipes are of galvanized sheet iron, with small and frequent perforations, and run across the room, in lines of eight or ten feet apart. The operation is very simple: Suppose a fire commences in Room No. 3, the valve to Main No. 3 is opened, and in an instant a fine shower of spray fills the room, which will suffice to extinguish almost any fire, and that without deluging the room with water—a very important consideration, as in many instances the damages by water is more serious than that by fire. As soon as the fire is extinguished, the supply of water can be stopped by closing the valve. The pressure upon the receiver being stopped, the valve is again opened, and the water remaining in the pipes runs off through a small waste cock in the bottom of the receiver.

Re-Vaccination.

On this subject, now so important, Professor George B. Wood speaks as follows in his "Practice of Medicine," vol. 1, pages 464-6-7, edition of 1866: "This operation should be employed in every case which has not been tested by exposure to small-pox contagion during an epidemic prevalence of the disease. It may be asked whether vaccination should be employed in persons previously affected with small-pox. I should unhesitatingly answer this question in the affirmative. It has been before stated that, though fewer persons are attacked with varioloid after inoculation or natural small-pox than after vaccination, yet a greater number perish. The same protection that a second vaccination extends in one case will probably be extended by vaccination in the other, and is even more needed, at least so far as life is concerned. It is generally stated in the books that vaccination after small-pox produces little or no effect. My own observation has been exactly the reverse. In concluding this subject I would again strongly urge the propriety of universal re-vaccination, as the means not only of promoting the comfort and possibly of saving the life of the individual, but also of preventing the spread of small-pox and of ultimately eradicating it, if not from the globe, at least from extensive communities."

The Wealth of Philadelphia.

According to carefully compiled statistics the real property of Philadelphia, subject to tax, is $502,415,-863 and exempt from taxation at $50,891,223, making a total of $553,235,086. The personal property is valued at $44,079,723, of which amount $35,470,904 is money out at interest. The real and personal property subject to city tax is estimated at $511,024,952 against $500,436,982 for 1871, an increase of $10,587,-800. As compared with the estimate of 1868 there is an increase this year of $56,506,192, showing a gratifying development in the wealth and resources of Philadelphia.—*Shipping List.*

Crossing the Ocean in a Balloon.

[By Jno. Wise, Librarian of the Franklin Institute.]

Last summer a friend handed me a slip of a newspaper with the above caption, which opens as follows: A practical æronaut writes as follows to the Pittsburg COMMERCIAL:

"I am not acquainted with the details of the plans conceived and partly put into execution by Messrs. Wise, La Mountain, Lowe and Wilson, at different times, to cross the Atlantic in a balloon, and never participated in but one of these large schemes, and that was by being concerned in the trip made from St. Louis to near Watertown, New York." (In July, 1859.)

I will essay my plan. I was the first person to propose the matter for a practical solution, and in 1844, after submitting my idea of it to Prof. Henry, and getting his favorable opinion, and with that the approbation of Surgeon Foltz, of the U. S. Navy, and a commendatory newspaper article from Col. John W. Forney, I submitted the project to Congress in the form of a memorial, which was honored with a favorable introductory speech by Stephen A. Douglas, advocating its support by the Government. The petition was referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, where it sleeps for a resurrection. I mention the persons who took so warm an interest in the affair, to show that the acknowledged progressive men of the day thought the matter worthy of encouragement and aid.

It is now an acknowledged fact of science of daily recurrence that there is a current of air blowing from west to east in the temperate zone. Any one of ordinary scientific discrimination knows that air will circulate between hot and cold places—the cold air moving to the hot place, and the hot air moving to the cold place; hence, it follows that the atmosphere of the equatorial and the frigid zones is constantly interchanging, and gives rise to what has been long (partially) understood by mariners as sea sailing currents. My early experience in aeronautics taught me that this phenomenon was not merely confined to the surface of the globe, but that it prevailed at great elevations in our atmosphere, and not only in the "horse latitudes" and equatorial "doldrums," but around the globe.

In the temperate zone these currents cross each other, the warm current coming up from the southwest, the cold current coming down from the northwest. In rising up from the earth through these currents, the difference of temperature is at times very remarkable. Between these currents there is formed an eddy current moving nearly directly eastward in our latitude, and in this current I proposed to cross the Atlantic with the ordinary balloon, taking advantage of the upper and lower currents as might become necessary to make northing and southing, as the point of destination should require.

The balloon of to-day stands in the same relation to aerial navigation as the ships of the *Argonauts* and the more modern "flat boats" of the Ohio and Mississippi did to sail and steam navigation—their dependence was to drift in favorable currents. When about twenty-two years of age—in 1830—I made a voyage of this kind from Pittsburgh to New Orleans; then made a return trip of over a thousand miles in a *gondola*, by pulling it most of the way with a rope from the banks of the Mississippi; hard work, to be sure, but nevertheless successful in gaining the ends in view.

Such experience does much to establish one's faith toward the realization of an improvement in the noble art of *air navigation*, although the shrugging of shoulders at its mention is mainly the response it receives. "But it moves for all that," said the brave Galileo, when on his marrow bones receiving the sentence of punishment for his incorrigible persistence in the belief that the world went round the sun, in opposition to the belief in his day that the sun went round the world. While I do not claim the perfection of aerial navigation with the unwieldy balloon, I may be pardoned in claiming for it the privilege of being used, and successfully used, in the more humble capacity of an *air drifting* machine, since nature is so generous in offering to our use the currents of the *trade winds*.

Flammarion, Gissandier and *M. de Fonveille*, of France, and *James Glaishier*, F. R. S., in England, have, within the past few years, made a number of aerial voyages with a view to scientific elucidation, and done much to give importance and dignity to the pursuit of the art of ballooning, and who have hinted at things long ago pointed out in my narratives of voyages made on our continent, such as the "attraction of a thunderstorm for a balloon," which is nothing more than the air all around a storm moving toward the center of a meteor, a fact experienced by me over twenty-five years ago, and so communicated to Prof. Espy the "storm king," and to Prof. Henry, of the Smithsonian Institute; and the desideratum of bringing a balloon to a sudden halt when reaching the earth in a gale or storm, which these writers mention, and which I provided for in my earliest experience of the art, by introducing the "exploding cord" as an appendage to the balloon, to be used the moment the balloon touches the earth, and which brings it to a dead halt.

These gentlemen do not account for the warm currents of air they sometimes encountered, *sandwiched* as it were between two colder currents, which I deem to have been nothing more than a cyclonic stream of air forcing its way through a colder volume of atmosphere—moving in the direction of least resistance, and subject, if not originated by, those peculiar meteorological motions we term "atmospheric disturbance;" because we do not yet fully understand the laws of atmospheric phenomena; indeed, we are but essaying to grope our way into the mysteries that are hidden within its great bosom—that wonderful medium in which we live and breathe, and move (move with a load of over a dozen tons of pressure on the surface of the human body,) and have our being.

While I claim so much for the much abused balloon as long and successful voyages across the seas and around the globe, roundabout tracks to be sure, but not much to be deplored when we can move so smoothly and gracefully, and withal so fleetly, fifty and one hundred miles per hour, and without suffering sea-sickness or vertigo (dizziness is never incident to an insulated aerial position). I do not look for the perfection of aerial navigation by the use of the balloon. That will come by the way of a thorough knowledge of the science of the atmosphere, and the progress of mechanical improvement—a greater perfection than we have yet attained, but which we are rapidly acquiring now by the aid of science so energetically hugging the work-shop, and which will sooner or later give us a machine that will be capable of *flapping the air, as do the wings of the bird*. The bird in reality walks on the air, as the novice in his first attempt at swimming "treads the water." As soon as we shall be able to construct a winged machine that can put in a motion a quantity of air equivalent in weight to the weight of the machine, we shall be able to attain an equipoise; that is to say, we shall be enabled to stand in mid air; horizontal motion can then be attained in proportion to an increase of power over and above that required by the equipoise. Air weighs one ounce and a fifth of an ounce per cubic foot. A thirteen foot circle of air is equal to the weight of a man, or, about one hundred and fifty pounds—not an unseemly volume of air to be put in motion. But by velocity of the wings in flapping the air, we diminish the quantity necessary to be put in motion in order to acquire forward movement.

These considerations are now claiming the attention of and receiving experimental application from the pioneers in physical and mechanical improvements; and it is not too much to say that aerial navigation is in as fair a way of coming into the play of human progress as it was to say, a half century ago, that ships would speed across the Atlantic in five to six days.

POLITICAL.

FOR MAYOR—
GEO. F. COMLEY,
OF ALLEGHENY CITY.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Election.

FOR MAYOR OF ALLEGHENY,
A. P. CALLOW.
Subject to the decision of the Republican Primary Meetings.

FOR MAYOR—
JAMES BLACKMORE.

DRY GOODS.

James Caldwell,
118 and 120 FEDERAL ST.,
ALLEGHENY,
Invites Special Attention to His NEW STOCK of
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Which will be found Larger and Cheaper than heretofore offered.

- Extra quality 25-inch Black Silks $2 per yard.
- Fonson's celebrated Black Silks from $2 50 to $4 50 per yard.
- Sublime quality Bonnet Silks from $5 to $5 50.
- Cheney Bros. Black Gros Grain Silks $2 per yard.
- A complete assortment of Fancy Stripe Silks from $1 to $1 50 per yard.
- All the desirable shades in Plain Silks for Evening Dresses.
- Ponson's Black Silk Mantilla Velvets, from medium to the finest quality, imported.
- Extra fine Cotton Back 28-inch Mantilla Velvets from $6 to $7 per yard.
- Trimming Velvets, all shades, from $3 to $4 50 per yard.
- Fine Laces, Gimps and Fringes for Trimming.
- Shawls, Scarfs and Sacques, a complete assortment.

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IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
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SPORTING AMMUNITION, &c.,
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NO. 106 WOOD STREET.
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The Bar is neatly and elegantly furnished, and supplied with the Choicest Brands of
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Rich Sash Ribbons,
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Gimps and Fringes,
Laces, Collars, and
Handkerchiefs.
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Children's Knit Sets Muffs and Capes,
VERY CHEAP.
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AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES,
Wholesale and Retail,
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WM. SEMPLE'S
Nos. 165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.

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ALL COLORS.
Velvet and Velveteen Ribbons,
WHITE GOODS, Etc., Etc.
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Morganstern & Co.

WHITE, ORR & CO.,
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Hats and Bonnets,
TOGETHER WITH A FULL STOCK OF
Lace Goods, Trimmings, &c.,
AT LOW PRICES.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, on the 11th day of November, A. D., 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of A. J. ERICKSON, of the city of Pittsburgh, and county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon creditors' petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS: At Pittsburgh, the 11th day of November, A. D., 1871. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM E. COTTER, of the city of Allegheny, county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt, upon his own petition, by the District Court of said District.
JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
Attorney-at-Law, 89 Grant street.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES FOR THE WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA.
ELI WICOFF,
Of Allegheny county, a Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts, and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court, Notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 25TH DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1871, at 10 o'clock A. M., before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, at his Office, No. 93 DIAMOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt.
S. C. McCANDLESS, Clerk.

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WILLIAM SEMPLE'S
165, 167 and 169
Federal Street, Allegheny.
Special Bargains.
AT $2 FINE FELT SKIRTS,
VELVET TRIMMED, A GREAT BARGAIN.
At $1 50 and $2, All-Wool Felt Skirts, a decided bargain.
At $1 25, Balmoral Skirts, extra heavy.
At 37½c, Men's Undershirts and Drawers.
At 25c, Men's Heavy Woolen Socks.
At 10c, Ladies' Plain Merino Hose.
At 12½c, Ladies' Ribbed Merino Hose, extra heavy.
At 12½c, Ladies' Fleece-Lined Berlin Gloves.
AT $1 00,
6-4 All-Wool Large Plaids
A GREAT BARGAIN.
At 12½c, Good Styles Plaid Delaines.
At 25c, Fancy Poplin Plaids, an extra bargain.
At 20c, Tycoon Repps, for Wrappers.
At 30c, Heavy Double Warp Poplins, worth 50c.
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At 12½c, Bookfold Barred Flannels.
At 25c, Heavy Twilled Gray Flannels.
At 12½c, Plain Gray Carpets.
At 25c, Table Diapers, a great bargain.
A Complete Stock of the Latest Novelties in DRESS GOODS, SHAWLS, SKIRTS, &c., at the Lowest Prices.
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MARKET STREET STORES.
REAL GUIPURE LACES, IN ALL WIDTHS.
BLACK GIMP TRIMMINGS
BLACK AND COLORED FRINGES,
BLACK AND COLORED VELVET RIBBONS,
TRIMMING VELVETS,
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BLUE BLACK VELVETEENS,
IN LIGHT AND HEAVY WEIGHTS.
WATERPROOF REPELLANTS,
IN VARIOUS MIXTURES.
Ladies' and Misses' Boulevarde Skirts,
EMBOSSED AND VELVET TRIMMED, FROM LOWEST TO FINEST GRADES.
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GENT'S CLOTH GLOVES,
LADIES' BERLIN AND CLOTH GLOVES,
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Selling only for Cash and at One Price, our large trade enables us to offer every class of Goods in all the departments at such a small advance on the first cost that customers at first hearing the price are apt to associate it with an inferior quality, owing to their having had to pay as much for such.
We take pleasure in asking Ladies to examine our Stock, which for variety and extent is not surpassed in the city, while the price on every article, from the lowest to the best quality, is uniformly cheap.
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OF THE FOLLOWING STYLES:
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These Goods are in CHOICE SHADES and DESIRALE COLORS, and have the merit of affording the Retailer an Excellent Profit.
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In store and to arrive. For sale by
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Our Semi-Steel Mixture gives an additional strength and wearing surface of at lest Fifty Per Cent.
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Have constantly on hand NEW ENGINES, from 10 to 80 Horse Power.
Made of the Very Best Material and Workmanship.
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ERECTS IN ANY PART OF THE UNITED STATES
Iron Roof Frames,
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MANUFACTURES
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FOR ROOFING OR SIDING WOODEN FRAME BUILDINGS.
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ORE AND CLAY PULVERIZERS.
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CUT NAILS and SPIKES, SPRING and PLOW STEEL. All kinds IRON and STEEL for Agricultural Machines.
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BEARING 7 PER CENT. INTEREST.
Free of All Taxation.
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WE OFFER FOR SALE THE FOLLOWING
DESIRABLE SECURITIES:
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New Allegheny Valley Railroad Seven Per Cent. Bonds,
GUARANTEED BY PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, free from all Taxes now assessed or hereafter to be assessed, for sale at 90 and Accrued Interest.
IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,
Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE

SATURDAY EVENING, Nov. 18th, 1871.

The most gratifying and important event of the week was the coal boat rise in the river. Although it did not result in a high stage of water that would float the "broad horns," yet the fleet of tows that are by this time many of them near their destination, carrying about six millions of bushels, will afford most substantial relief both in a monetary view as well as fuel. Already it has produced some favorable change in the condition of the local money market—not so much in rates as a disposition shown by many bankers to take paper from the brokers. This applies to the temper of the outside market more particularly. There is a great deal of good paper offered at regular discount houses, who expect to get it done at customer rates. In an ordinary condition of the market this could readily be complied with, but now when there is such a heavy demand for loans it cannot be expected that money will be put out at 9 per cent., when the general rates are 10 to 12 per cent. per annum. If you have good paper and want money, offer current rates, and you will not find money so scarce.

—The *Financial Chronicle* says: Many persons are almost alarmed at the suddenness with which the financial troubles of the past month have passed off, and are anxiously inquiring whether there is anything trustworthy and firm in the promise of present and future tranquility; or whether we are now simply in the lull of a storm which is to rise again with redoubled energy after a brief pause. Now it is certain that in the financial world storms do not arise by chance, or without adequate forces long preparing beforehand to produce them, and that a keen foresight may predict with almost unerring truth the advent of coming trouble. On the perfection of their gifts in this respect depends the chief difference between our most successful and our most unfortunate financial operators in Wall street. The problem proposed then resolves itself into this question: are there any such forces visible as are likely to project trouble into the working of our monetary machinery? If any there be, they must arise from one of three directions, either from the supplies of capital being distributed, or from the derangement of public confidence, or from the disturbance of the banks and the currency. To one of these three causes, all monetary trouble may be traced. As to the supplies of capital there has been some apprehension that a destruction of many millions of the nation's wealth by the fire at Chicago would weaken our banks and produce impoverishment and scarcity. But the result seems to have been just the reverse. The vast losses there have set capital in motion, have caused large accumulations of fixed capital stored up in our insurance companies to assume the shape of floating capital so as to impart new life to trade, and to give to the productive machinery of the whole country, west and east, an unwonted activity and force. From such facts the best observers tell us that in regard both to the needful supplies of capital, and the efficiency of public confidence, we have passed the chief point of danger.

—The New York *Herald* says: The prevailing feature in the stock market was dullness, a condition coupled with a feverish and irregular movement in prices. The older favorites were generally neglected for a new speculation in Ohios and Union Pacific. The latter advanced to 27—a rise for the of day 2½ per cent. Ohio and Mississippi sold at 41 (buyer three days), the highest figure reached since the panic succeeding the Chicago fire. With reference to Union Pacific it is asserted that a good deal of stock has been taken of late for the Dutch market; but, after all, so retail a business as purchases of ten shares certificates would hardly account for to-day's improvement. The friends of the road offer a better theory—viz.: that the saving in operating expenses has so increased the net earnings that the year will wind up with quite a balance in the treasury after paying all charges on the bonded debt except that due the United States. The signs of a new pool in Ohio and Mississippi have become quite manifest during the past few days; but now that the signs are patent and that "points" are so plentiful, perhaps the pool purchases will cease.

—The following table, made up from telegrams received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

November 18, 1871.	10:30 A. M.	11:15 A. M.	12:30 P. M.	1:30 P. M.	2:30 P. M.	3:30 P. M.
C. & H.	91⅛	91⅛	91¾	91¾	91⅞	91⅞
Do. Scrip	87⅛	87	87⅛	86⅞	87¼	87⅛
Erie	30⅛	30⅜	30½	30⅛	30⅛	30⅜
Reading	112⅝	11⅝	112⅛	....	112¾	112⅝
Harlem	....	123⅛	....	....	....	....
Mich. Cent	....	121	....	....	....	....
Lake Shore	85¾	85½	85⅝	85⅝	86	86
Illinois Cent.	....	133	....	....	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	123⅞	124½	124½	124½	124½	124½
C. & N. W.	60	60⅛	60	60⅛	60⅛	60⅜
Do. pref	90	89¾	89¾	....	90	90
Rock Island	101⅞	102	102	102	102¼	102
St. Paul	56	55⅞	56	55¾	56	55⅝
Do. pref	78	77⅞	78	77⅞	78	77⅞
Tol. & Wabash	....	62⅛	....	62	....	62¼
Do. pref	....	....	....	....	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	96	....	....	....	96
Ohio & Miss	40⅛	40⅝	40⅜	40⅝	40¾	40¾
Chic. & Alton	....	110	....	110½	....	....
Do. pref	....	119	....	....	....	....
Union Pacific	....	26⅞	27⅜	27½	27½	27¾
N. J. Central	....	108⅞	....	....	....	....
Canton	....	69	....	....	....	....
W. U. Tel	67⅝	67⅞	....	68⅞	....	67¾
Pacific Mail	47⅛	47⅛	46⅞	46¾	47	47
Adams Ex	....	84¾	....	85	....	....
Wells-F. Ex	....	55	....	55	....	....
American Ex	....	59⅛	....	....	....	....
U. S. Ex	....	57½	....	57½	....	....
Gold	111⅛	111⅛	111	111	111	111⅛

Ex-dividend.

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* says: The most marked change in prices on the share list was in Camden and Amboy Railroad. There were small sales at the Board at 131, an advance of one per cent. After Boards, we are informed of sales of 1,000 shares at 132, a further advance of one per cent. Though the fact that this is now a ten per cent. stock, the dividends on which are, under the lease, payable quarterly, is sufficient warrant for even a greater advance in the price than has yet taken place since the consummation of the lease, there may have been found an additional reason for yesterday's advance in an intimation given out that the stock may be so increased as that at seven per cent. per annum it will produce the same income as the present amount of stock now produces at 10 per cent. per annum. Of the truth of any such purpose as is here intimated, we know nothing, but doubt it for the one simple reason, if for no other, that the lease is now made at 10 per cent., and cannot readily be altered. A sale of Norristown Railroad, a guaranteed 12 per cent. stock, was made yesterday at 86 per share of $50, equal to 172 per cent., which is $1 of income on every $14⅓ of price. At this rate, the 10 per cent. stock of the Camden and Amboy ought to sell at $143⅓ per share. The only difference is, the former company is guaranteed 12 per cent. dividends by the Reading Railroad Company, and the latter 10 per cent. by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company. Supposing the guarantees of the two companies to be equal, there is no apparent reason why the shares of the "United Companies," included in the lease to the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, should not be worth as much as the stock of the Norristown. Of reading railroad we noted sales of 8,100 shares, within the range of 55.31 and 55⅝. We have before stated that a large amount of this stock is steadily going into the hands of parties who hold it for investment, relying on it as a regular cash-paying 10 per cent. stock. In confirmation of this fact, we are warranted in saying that the proceeds of the $15,000 sale of Government loan reported in our list of sales to-day went wholly into Reading. We are aware of one large railroad transaction yesterday in which a similar transfer of proceeds of sales went into Reading.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, November 18.—Wheat dull and declined; extra $1 56½; No. 1 white $1 47; amber $1 48½. Clover seed weaker at $6 50a6 60. Oats 40c. Corn 53c.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 18, 1871.

REMARKS.—The week closes with little variation in prices. Indeed we have seldom witnessed prices remain so long a time comparatively unchanged. The rise in the waters and the departure of several millions bushels coals for the south and southwest has infused new life into business generally, and its beneficial effects will be seen and felt for months to come. The weather is variable and gives token of rain or snow or perhaps both. All the leading dealers hold a full line of goods, and report trade moderately active. Advantage has been taken of the cold weather to run in dressed hogs from the country which are selling at 5a6 per pound. Prime butter continues short of the demand. Bacon and provisions are quiet at unchanged prices. Groceries are reported quite active. Holders of flour are firm in their views, and will make no concessions to buyers. Wheat comes in slowly, but will increase with the aid of the rivers. Cheese is in fair supply and held firmly at quotations. The supply of apples has fallen off, though still in excess of the demand. Live turkeys are becoming plenty. Buckwheat flour is in good supply and full demand. As to mince meat of the various brands purchasers can make their own selections. Below will be found the rulings of the market. We should add that they are wholesale unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts, 162 bbls; sales of good winter by car load at $2 50. Small lots from store at $2 75a3 00.

APPLE BUTTER—One gallon buckets $10 50 per dozen; kegs 70a75c per gallon.

ANTHRACITE COAL—We are reported sales by the ton at $8 50 for broken, egg, stove and chestnut.

ASHES—Sales refined at 4½a4¾c; pearls 9½c; pots 7¾c; common soda ash 4c; nitrate soda 4½@4¾c.

BEANS—White navy $2 50@2 75 ⅌ bush; medium $2 50.

BUTTER—Receipts on 25 packages. Choice prime table is held firmly at 24@25c ⅌ lb; inferior lots not wanted.

BROOMS—Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25a2 50 ⅌ doz.

BEESWAX—We have no change to note in prices, and quote at 30a35c ⅌ lb.

BAKING POWDER—There is a moderate demand, with sales of ¼-lb cans by the dozen at $1 75; $3 25 for ½-lb cans; $6 for lb cans, and $30 ⅌ per dozen for 5-lb cans.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—We have no change to note in prices. Trade is reported moderately active, with sales at the following figures: Sugar-cured hams 15a16c; ribbed sides 8¾c; short ribbed sides 9c; clear sides 9½c; breakfast bacon 11½c; shoulders, sugar-cured, 10c; plain shoulders 8c; ham sausage 11½c; tierce lard 10c; kegs 11½c; buckets 11@12c. Dried beef 17½c. Mess pork $14 50 ⅌ bbl.

CIDER—Sales at $5 00a8 00 ⅌ bbl, as to quality.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $6 50 for Pennsylvania and $5 50 for Philadelphia.

CARBON OIL—Non-explosive or fire test 22a22½c per gallon. The usual advance for small lots.

CHEESE—Receipts light. We continue to quote New York Goshen 15½a16c ⅌ lb; Ohio do 14½a15c; Ohio factory 14c; dairy 11a12c. There is a good demand.

CHESTNUTS—Sales at $3 50a3 75 per bushel.

CRANBERRIES—Sackett's Bell Berries are held at $17a18 per barrel; $11a13 will purchase other varieties.

CANDLES—Star, full weight, are worth 19c ⅌ lb; short weight 17c; mould 12c.

CEMENT—Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50a3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50a3 75 ⅌ bbl.

DRESSED HOGS.—The continued cold weather is favorable, and the arrivals of dressed hogs are on the increase. We are reported sales at 5, 6a7c per lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves 10a11c; quarters 7a8c; mixed 8a9c; apples 7a7½c for light western.

EGGS—Fresh 28a30c; picked, 30a32c ⅌ doz.

FLOUR—Receipts 400 bbls. Following are the ruling rates: Good spring extras $7 00a7 25 ⅌ bbl; choice Minnesota $7 75; fair to choice red winter $7 00a7 50. Rye flour, $4 50a5 50 ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat flour $4 50 ⅌ cwt; $9 00 ⅌ bbl.

FEATHERS—Sales live geese, No. 1, at 72@75c for round lots.

GROCERIES—The market is reported quite active, with sales at the following figures:

Coffees—Fancy Rio 24c; prime 23c; good 22c; fair 21a21½c; Java 24@27c; Laguayra 24@26c; Mocha 44c; pure roasted coffee 26c.

Teas—Fancy Young Hyson $1 65; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 65c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 20; fair $1 10. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 55@60c. Souchong fancy $1 10; good 80c; fair 60c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 80c; fair 65c.

Refined Sugars—Crushed, powdered and granulated 13c; A coffee, 12¼c; B coffee, 12c; extra C 12¼c; C yellow 12¼c ⅌ lb.

Raw Sugars—New Orleans choice, 11½c; prime 10a10½c; Porto Rico—Choice 11½c; prime 10½c; good 9½c.

Molasses—New Orleans—Good 65c; do prime 68c; choice 70a72c.

Rice—Carolina 9½c; Rangoon 8c; Patria 8½@8¾c.

Syrups—Havemyer & Elder 75c; white honey 65c.

GRAIN—The following are the receipts of wheat, corn, rye, oats and barley for the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat—sacks	1,242	Oats—sacks	2,799
Corn	425	Barley	364
Rye	607		

The grain market presents no new features. As will be seen the arrivals continue light, but yet in sufficient quantity to meet the demand. We continue to quote prime red winter $1 40a1 45 ⅌ bush. and prime white $1 45a1 50. Corn—sales on wharf at 55a58c ⅌ bush; old dull at 67a68c. Oats—Prices though not notably higher are firmer; sales good mixed to prime white at 45a46c ⅌ bush. Holders show little disposition to press sales, believing that better prices are in store for them. Rye—Prices are unchanged; sales at 85a90c ⅌ bush. Barley—Choice spring 85a85c; fall 85a90c ⅌ bush, with a moderate demand.

HOPS—Sales new 71's at 60@70c; old 70's 40c ⅌ lb.

HAY—Receipts light; pressed $24 00@25 00 ⅌ ton.

HUSKS—We are reported sales at 2½@2¾c.

HIDES—Sales green salted at 10½@11c; butchers' do 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; green salted calf 16@18c.

HONEY—Sales made at 28@30c ⅌ lb.

HOMINY—Sales at $5 00@5 50 ⅌ bbl.

HEMP—Kentucky rough $165 ⅌ ton; dressed 12½c ⅌ lb.

LARD OIL—No 1 at 82a85c ⅌ gallon; No 2 at 58a60c; Chicago and Cincinnati winter strained 90c ⅌ gallon.

MINCE MEAT—There is an active demand for "Atwood's," "Slocum's," and "Anderson's," brands—the first two at 13c, and the latter at 14c ⅌ lb.

MILL FEED—Middlings ⅌ 100 lbs $2 00; seconds $1 75; shorts $1 60; rye shorts $1 65; chopped corn and oats $1 75; bolted corn meal 80c ⅌ bushel.

POTATOES—Jersey sweets $3 50a3 75 ⅌ bbl; Baltimore do $3 00a3 50 ⅌ bbl; Peachblows 55a65c ⅌ bushel.

PEANUTS—There is a light demand; old stock 10c; new 7@8c.

POULTRY—The supply is full, up to the demand. We quote chickens by the coop at 55@60c ⅌ pair. Dressed turkeys 20a22c ⅌ lb.

RAGS—Sales at 4@4½c ⅌ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Demand active, with sales of ¼-lb cans at $1 50; ½-lb $3; 1-lb $6 ⅌ doz.

SEEDS—Clover $6 00a6 50 ⅌ bush; timothy $3 00@3 25; flax seed $1 85.

SALT—By car load at $1 85; small lots $2 00 ⅌ bbl.

SUMAC—We are reported sales Tennessee at 4½c ⅌ lb.

VENISON—10@12c ⅌ lb, gross weight; saddles 20c.

TALLOW—City rendered, No. 1, 9@9½c; country 7½c ⅌ lb.

WILLOWS—Sales Kentucky at 10c.

WHISKY—Highwines 95c; common rectified 95c@$1 00; proof rectified $1 05@1 [illegible] rye and corn $1 60@1 65 ⅌ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 as to age.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, November 18, 1871.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock for the week ending November 18th, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 340 cars; mules, 6 cars; horses, 10 cars; hogs, 258 cars; sheep, 60 cars.

Cattle.

The arrivals of cattle for the week have been fair and about equal to the demand. The market has been steady all week, though toward the close it seemed to drag a little. The prices obtained for stock was about the same as last week, there being no quotable change. Most everything is sold and the market closes moderately firm at the following prices: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 steers, $5 50 to $5 75; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200, $4 75 to $5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100, $3 75 to $4 50; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,000, $2 50 to $3 50; Texas steers, $3 00 to $3 50.

Hogs.

The receipts of hogs during the week have been fair. The weather turning cold had a most favorable effect on the market. Prices have been steady all week, with a fair shipping demand fully equal to the supply. To-day but little trade was done, and there are a few loads unsold, which will be held over for next week's market. The following were the closing rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 80; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250 lbs, $4 60 to $4 70; good to prime New York, 180 to 220 lbs, $4 25 to $4 40; rough to common, $4 00 to $4 25.

Sheep.

The receipts of sheep during the week have been light, and in quality were inferior to the class generally on sale at these yards. The demand was exceedingly light, hardly equaling the supply, and under this influence trade was dull and depressed all week. It was with some difficulty sales were effected at prices about ½c lower than those ruling the week previous. The following are the current rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 100 to 110 lbs, $5 00 to $5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 65 to $4 85; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00 to $4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25 to $3 75; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 50 to $2 00.

IRON MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 18.—The demand for Scotch pig has almost entirely subsided, but as the stock here is very much reduced, prices generally are maintained; no sales of moment have transpired since our last. There has been very little inquiry for American, and prices have shaded a trifle; we quote No. 1 $36a37, and No. 2 $34a35. New rails remain quiet but steady at $57a59 gold for English, and $70a71 currency for American, at the works in Pennsylvania. There continues a moderate demand for refined bar at former rates.

PHILADELPHIA.

November 18.—There is but little pig iron coming in, and it is held firmly. Sales of 1,500 tons Lehigh Crane and other brands No. 1 foundry at $37; 300 tons No. 2 do foundry at $35@36; and 300 tons Glendon mottled at the furnace at $32 ⅌ ton.

Manufactured iron—Bar iron sells at $82@84 ⅌ ton. Blooms—Are dull. Scotch pig—The stock here is exhausted. Scrap—May be quoted at $41@43. Nails—Command $4 75 ⅌ keg. Anchors and chains—Are unchanged. Sales of the former at 7½c, and the latter at 5½c ⅌ lb.—*Price Current.*

IRONTON.

November 16.—The metal market is very firm at $33a34 for mill, and $35a37 for foundry. We learn of one case where $38 delivered at our wharf was refused. Cold blast is firm at $55a60, with stocks well sold up.

For manufactured iron, the bright aspects of the market last week are even improved, this. Card rates of 3⅛c are maintained, with business to take up all productions. The mills are in full operation.

Nails are active at the card rates, $4 25.

Iron men are still troubled for want of transportation, though the prospects for a better situation in this regard are very bright. There is no use of the iron men of this section being gulled as they have always been by transporters. It is possible for them to operate in such a way as to get all their freight to Cincinnati at $1 25. All that is necessary is an exchange of views and a combined movement.

Receipts of metal on the Iron Railroad, during the past week, 551 tons; coal 1,715 tons; ore 333 tons.

On Monday the fires at Belmont were lighted; on Tuesday, the blast put on, and yesterday, at the time of going to press, the furnace was blowing away in fine style. Everything seemed to be working about right. The first cast will probably take place this morning.

The market price of pig iron ten years ago this month, was just half what it now is. Metal is higher now and in better demand than it has been since December, 1869. To ascribe this to the extensive railroad projects would be only to attribute it to the general prosperity of the country.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

November 18.—The market for domestic fleece remains rather quiet. There is no disposition on the part of manufacturers to purchase beyond immediate requirements, and transactions consequently have been confined to small parcels at about former rates. A slight concession would induce considerable business, but as the supply of all kinds is moderate, dealers are not disposed to shade prices. The market closes with a very firm tone, and a little more demand for fine and medium grades. There continues a steady, moderate demand for foreign, and prices in some instances have slightly appreciated. The sales are 20,000 lbs X and XX Michigan fleece at 65c; 25,000 lbs Pennsylvania, 63½c; 15,000 lbs X Ohio, 62½@64½c; 10,000 lbs washed, 70; 5,000 lbs medium, 66; 50,000 lbs Texas, 37@43; 5,000 lbs spring clip California, 38; 12,000 lbs super pulled, 60@62; 3,000 lbs delaine, 67; 10,000 lbs scoured, 82@92½; 130 bales Donskoi, 35@42; 250,000 lbs Montevideo, 26@38; 10,000 Mestiza pulled, 75; 35,000 lbs Cape, 39@42; 3,000 lbs Australian, 56; 15,000 lbs unwashed Carpet 44. Advices from Australia, via San Francisco, report extensive purchases of wool by parties from the United States, who went there for that purpose, several cargoes of choice quality having been secured.—*Commercial List.*

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE OIL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, MONDAY, November 20, 1871.

The following are the receipts of crude oil for the past week, with a comparison table with previous years; also, the exports of refined, together with the week's transactions:

	Receipts Crude per River & R. R.	Exports per Penn. R. R.	Exports per A. V. R. R.
Monday, November 13	2,716	519	1,698
Tuesday, November 14	3,960	271	3,269
Wednesday, Nov 15	4,154	270	978
Thursday, November 16	2,944	....	2,367
Friday, November 17	2,556	100	1,703
Saturday, November 18	938	....	1,476
Total for week	17,268	1,151	11,494
Since January 1	998,079	94,346	554,262
To November 18, 1871	1,015,347	95,497	565,756
Same time 1870	954,910	136,912	554,475
Same time 1869	796,470	127,092	402,386
Same time 1868	1,018,107	166,282	468,006

BUSINESS.

The general impression among leading business men is that when prices touch bottom there will be a reaction. This seems to be the situation of the oil trade in regard to prices. We don't see how any reasonable person can object; for instance, refined oil selling by the quantity for less than 21c. This is what may be called cheap light. During the week just closed prices have reached the very lowest point. The general impression is that by the first of the new year there will be a general revival of trade, at least so far as the oil trade is concerned. At all events, there is plenty of room for improvement. We can report liberal receipts of crude. From January to date crude receipts exceed one million of dollars.

CRUDE RECEIPTS.

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.
Crude, rendered, barrels	14,963	17,268

The following are the crude receipts from all points by river and rail for the past seven years:

From January 1st to November 18, 1871	1,015,347
Same time 1870	954,910
Same time 1869	796,670
Same time 1868	1,018,107
Same time 1867	684,780
Same time 1866	1,140,857
Same time 1865	526,590
Total	6,137,251

EXPORTS OF REFINED.

The following are the exports of refined oil east for the past two weeks by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads:

	Last week.	This week.
Pennsylvania Railroad	1,618	1,151
Allegheny Valley Railroad	12,504	11,494
Total	14,122	12,645

Exports of refined oil east for the past three years by the Pennsylvania and Allegheny Valley Railroads, from January 1st to November 18th:

	1869.	1870.	1871.
Pennsylvania Railroad	127,092	136,912	95,497
Allegheny Valley Railroad	402,386	554,475	565,756
Total	529,478	691,387	661,253

SALES.

The following are the sales of crude and refined for the past two weeks.

	Last week.	This week
Crude, bbls	3,000	3,500
Refined, bbls	4,000	11,000
Total	7,000	14,500

Saturday.

CRUDE.

Market unchanged; buyers still disposed to hold off. In the absence of sales, we quote as follows: Spot 10½c; November 10¾c; Parker's $3 90@3 95. Sales 1 barge spot at 10¼c.

REFINED.

We did not learn of any transactions for any delivery. We quote as follows: Spot or November 21¾c; December 21¾@21⅞c.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, November 18—The market opened strong yesterday at $4 20@4 25 for upper road oil. We quote the following

SALES:

2,000 bbls upper road, Church run, spot	$4 22½
1,000 bbls	4 20
1,000 bbls T P	4 25
1,000 bbls P T Co.'s	4 22½
2,000 bbls P T Co.	4 17½
5,000 bbls P T Co	4 15
1,000 bbls P T Co	4 12½
2,000 bbls P T Co	4 10
2,000 bbls P T Co	4 10
2,000 bbls P T Co	4 05
500 bbls P T Co	4 07½
500 bbls P T Co	4 00
10,000 bbls P T Co all year	4 15
5,000 bbls P T Co	4 05
5,000 bbls P T Co	4 10
10,000 bbls P T Co	4 10
5,000 bbls P T Co	4 05
5,000 bbls P T Co	4 07½
1,000 bbls P T Co	4 07½
2,000 bbls P T Co	4 00
2,000 bbls P T Co	4 05
700 bbls lower creek regardless, spot	4 20
700 bbls Rouseville 47 gr	4 20
150 bbls Petroleum Center	4 22½
1,000 bbls Oil City, regardless, S O all year	4 35
1,000 bbls Oil City, S O to April, 1872	4 25
4,000 bbls Oil City	4 25
1,000 bbls S O all year	4 35
2,000 bbls lower creek S O 1st 3 mos next year	4 10
2,000 bbls lower creek S O 1st 3 mos next year	4 10
4,000 bbls lower creek B O 1st 3 mos next year	4 55

Total, 70,850 barrels.

NEW YORK, November 18, closing of the 17th.—Crude in bulk in buyer's favor, with a dull market at 12¾c. Refined is weak, with scarcely any inquiry; sales of 1,000 bbls November 22c; 1,200 bbls December 22c; cases lower and quiet at 27¼c. Philadelphia delivery: market panicky with considerable decline; refined November closed at 21⅛c; sales 2,000 bbls November at 21⅛c; 1,000 bbls November 21⅛c; 2,000 bbls December 21⅛c; 1,500 bbls December and January 21⅜c, with a return.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18—November 21⅛@21⅜c; December 21⅛@21⅜c; January 21¾@22c; January and February 22@22⅛c; crude 12⅛c.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—Market quiet; $4 00 bid for seller all year, $4 05 asked.

OIL CITY, November 18.—Market dull; lower held at $4 20; 47 gravity at Oil City $4 40.

ROUSEVILLE, November 18.—Market quiet at $4 25@4 30.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 18.—Market dull at $4 30, which is the outside price.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

TIDIOUTE, November 18.—Market very sick; with no buyers; oil is freely offered at $3 95.

PETROLEUM CENTER, November 18.—Market $4 10a4 15; nothing doing.

ROUSEVILLE, November 18.—Market dull and quiet at $4 20.

OIL CITY, November 18.—Market dull at $4 00a4 05; nothing doing.

PARKER'S LANDING, November 18.—Market dull; $3 95 bid; $4 00 asked.

TITUSVILLE, November 18.—After the immense settling business of yesterday the market is dull, with sellers of spot, regular or seller balance year at $4 05, and a few buyers at $4 00; small sales of spot at $4 05; also sales of 5,000 bbls, B. O. balance year, lower road, at $4 32½ by an upper creek party. Deliveries of oil was the principal business of the day.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—November 21⅛c bid; December 21⅜c bid; December and January 21⅝c; crude 12⅜c.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Barrels.
Thomas King	Citizens Oil Works	684
Slaymaker	Standard Oil Works	80
Wm Stewart	Standard Oil Works	314
Wm Stewart	Lilly Oil Works	468
Wm Stewart	Sunbeam Oil Works	376

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	bbls.		bbls.
Citizens' Oil Works	684	Standard Oil Works	394
Lilly Oil Works	468	Sunbeam Oil Works	376
Total			1,912

Shipments of Refined Oil East via A. V. R. R., W. P. R. R. and P. R. R.

ALLEGHENY JUNCTION, November 17, 1871.

John Spear & co, 59 bbls to Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Mentzheimer, K & Co, 348 bbls to Waring, King & Co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 44 bbls Waring, King & co, Philadelphia.

Braun & Wagner, 359 barrels to Waring, K & co, Philadelphia.

Fawcett, L & S, 200 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Lockhart, F & co, 346 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Forsythe Bros, 364 bbls to Warden, F & co, Philadelphia.

Citizens Oil Company, 310 bbls to Tack, Bro. & Co, Philadelphia.

Total 1,930

Refined Oil Shipped East by W. P. R. R.

Mentzer, H & co, 107 bbls to Logan Bros & co, Philadelphia.

Total 107

New York Hop Market.

November 18.—The market is quiet, although holders are very firm and refuse to make concessions except in cases of extreme necessity. The receipts are lighter for this period of the season than we have known before for many years. The arrivals of foreign hops have continued—about 600 bales have been received this week, mostly of low, inferior quality. The sales of American are about 200 bales 1871's at from 60 to 65 cents for better qualities. No transactions in older growths.

The following is from the circular of 16th inst. of Mr. Emmet Wells:—

Receipts for the week, bales	533
Receipts, corresponding week last season	3,472
Total receipts since Sept. 1st	17,869
Total receipts, corresponding season last year	19,382
Export clearances for the week	39
Total exports since Sept. 1st	1,832
Imports for the week	634
Total imports since Sept. 1st	1,767

Our special London correspondent favors us with the following under date of November 4: "The operations of the past week have been of an exceedingly limited character, and our market rules extremely quiet; prices, nevertheless, are well maintained, and even show a disposition to advance. Fine samples are difficult to find, both in new and yearlings; the latter of which are in fair demand at recent rates. The Belgian and Bavarian markets are reported active with improved rates. Americans, both 1868's and 1869's, are in strong demand."—*Commercial List.*

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Cotton quiet and unchanged; low middling 17½a17¾c. Flour dull at $6 65a6 90. Wheat steady; red $1 42a1 45. Corn dull; new 43a44c; old nominally 50c. Rye dull and declined to 77a79c. Barley steady at 75a85c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Eggs higher at 30c. Butter scarce, firm and higher at 21a26c. Cheese steady at 14a14½c. Seed unchanged. Pork dull at $12 75a13 00; only small sales. Lard dull and unchanged; prime steam 8⅞c. Bulk meats drooping; 20a25 days in salt—shoulders 5⅛c; sides, clear rib, 6¼; do clear 6⅝c, all packed; but little demand. Bacon declined; old shoulders 6⅞a7c; sides, clear rib, 7¼c; do, clear, 7½c. Hogs drooping, closing flat at $4a4 20. Whisky steady at 88c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Market steady. Printing cloths keep sold ahead of production at 7⅛c for seven yards standard goods; 11½c for leading makes of fancy prints; 20c for fresh styles of delaines, while poor styles of a year old are selling as low as 15c and 17½c, which is far below cost. Gloucester and Hartford ginghams are jobbing as low as 10½c for poor styles; Glasgow 13c, and Lancaster and Bates ginghams 15c; Union do 12c; Washington double pink prints 12½c; White Rock linseys 21½c; Carr's do 21½c; Union No. 20 checks are reduced to 21c; Park Mills No. 50 do are ½c higher and selling at 14½c; standard brown sheetings 12½a13c, and seconds 11½a12c ⅌ yard.

New Orleans Grocery Market.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Coffee, tea, sugar and molasses unchanged.

COTTON MARKETS.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 18.—Cotton active and firm; sales 7,500 bales good ordinary at 17½@17¾c; low middlings 18@18½c; middlings 18¾c; receipts 3,313 bales; exports to Liverpool 1,932 bales; to New York 1,346 bales; stock 98,009 bales.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, November 18.—Cotton steady; good ordinary 15½c; net receipts 437 bales; exports coastwise 231 bales; sales 1,000 bales; stock 30,818 bales.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, November 18.—Cotton quiet; middlings 17⅝a17¾c; net receipts 1,607 bales; exports coastwise 111 bales; sales 600 bales; stock 27,159 bales.

Mobile.

MOBILE, November 18.—Cotton quiet and firm; middlings 17⅝c; net receipts 600 bales; exports coastwise 99 bales; sales 300 bales; stock 33,311 bales.

Savannah.

SAVANNAH, November 18.—Cotton very firm and demand active; middlings 17⅜a17½c; net receipts 3,636 bales; exports to France 1,107 bales; sales 4,100 bales; stock 61,564 bales.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 18.—Cotton quiet; nominally 17½a17¾c.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, November 18.—Cotton dull; low middling 16½c.

New York Finance and Trade

Gold Closed at 111.

NEW YORK, November 18—P. M.

MONEY

Easy throughout the day at 5 to 6 ⅌ cent. on call, with exceptional loans at 3 to 4 ⅌ cent. later in the day.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange 109¾.

BANK STATEMENT

Favorable, and shows an increase in the reserve of nearly $2,000,000. Following are the changes for the week:

Loans, increase	$1,531,800
Specie, increase	2,248,800
Legal Tenders, increase	719,200
Deposits, increase	4,911,500
Circulation, decrease	45,800

GOLD.

The gold market was dull to-day, the price being 111. Loans were made at from 1 to 3 per cent. for carrying. Daily clearings $33,750,000.

GOVERNMENTS

Have been firm all day.

Coupons 1881	117⅞	5-20s, 1867	114⅞
5-20s, 1862	111¾	5-20s, 1868	115
5-20s, 1864	111⅛	10-40s	110
5-20s, 1865	111⅞	Currency 6s	113¾
5-30s, 1865, new	114⅛		

STATE BONDS

Not very active.

Missouri 6s	96	Virginias, old	59½
Tennessees, old	66½	North Carolinas, old	39¾
Tennessees, new	66	North Carolinas, new	19½
Virginias, new	67		

STOCKS

Have been rather dull, except Union Pacific, Western Union and Ohio. Reading has been strong. The market closed dull. The removal of the office of the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road from Boston to this city will be made early this week. All the new directors are New York men.

Western Union	67⅛	New Jersey Cen	108⅞
Quicksilver	22⅛	St. Paul	55⅞
AdamsExpress exdiv	85	do pref	77⅞
Wells, Fargo & Co	55	Toledo & Wabash	62
American Express	59⅛	do pref	80½
United States	57½	Fort Wayne	96
Pacific Mail	47	Terre Haute	18
New York Central	91⅛	do pref	50
N. Y. Central, Scrip	87	Chicago & Alton	116½
Erie	30⅜	do pref	119
do pref	65	Ohio & Mississippi	40¾
Harlem	123⅛	C C & C	85
do pref	123⅜	Burlington & Quincy	126
Reading	113⅞	Lake Shore	85⅝
Mich Central	121	Illinois Central	133
Cleveland & Pitts	124½	Union Pacific	27¾
Northwestern com'n	60	C P Bonds	102⅛
do prf'd	89¾	Union	91
Rock Island	101⅞		

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, November 18, 1871.

FLOUR—Quiet and unchanged.

WHEAT—Dull and drooping; No. 1 spring $1 25½; No. 2 $1 21a1 21¾, closed at $1 21¾; No 3 $1 13; rejected $1 05; seller November $1 21¼; seller December $1 22½.

CORN—Quiet and firm; No. 2 mixed 43c; rejected 42a42½c; seller December 42¾a43¼c; seller January 43a43½c.

RYE—Dull and declined to 62½a63c.

OATS—In fair demand but at lower rates: No 2 31½c; seller December 31⅛a31¼c; seller January 32½c; seller April 35c; seller May 38c.

BARLEY—Firm at 60a61½.

PROVISIONS—Pork dull and declined; mess $12 50a12 62; seller December $12 50; seller January $12 50; seller February $12 75; seller March $13 05. Lard dull and a shade lower at 8⅝c; seller December 8⅜a8½c; seller January 8⅜a8⅝c. Bulk meats quiet and unchanged; green hams 6½a7½c; shoulders 8¾a8¼c; short rib 5⅞a6½c. Boxed meats easier; shoulders 4½c; short rib middles 6¼c.

WHISKY—Buyers and sellers apart; 88c asked; 87c offered.

HOGS—Active, but heavy receipts have depressed the market to $3 80a4 15 for choice to extra.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Cotton firm; middling upland 18¾. Flour dull and declined; superfine and western State $5 95a6 35; common to good $6 55a6 75; good to choice $6 80a7 50; white wheat extra $7 35a7 60; extra Ohio $6 80a7 40; St. Louis $7 05a9 25. Rye flour $4 50a5 75. Corn meal quiet. Whisky heavy at 94c. Wheat dull; spring No. 1 $1 56; No. 2 $1 50a1 54; winter red western $1 60a1 63; amber $1 64a1 65; white $1 69a1 78. Rye nominal; western 95c. Barley less active; western 88a90c; Canada West $1 15a1 20. Malt quiet. Corn dull and nominal; western mixed in store and afloat 78a79c; new 77c; white, to arrive, 82c. Oats dull and declined; Western and Ohio 53½a53¾c. Eggs firm at 32a34c. Hay steady; spring $110; retail lots $120a160. Hops firm at 35a62c for 1871; 20a30c for 1870; 10a20c for 1869; 9a15c for 1868. Leather steady at 26a29c; Orinoco 24a27½c. Wool firm; extra Ohio 62½c; pulled 60a62c. Coffee dull; Rio 16⅛a18⅞c. Sugar unchanged. Molasses steady; New Orleans 61a68c. Rice firm at 8a8¾c. Crude petroleum 12½c; refined 22c. Turpentine firm at 68a68½c. Pork easier; mess $13 00; prime $10 50; prime mess $11 00a11 25; mess February, $14 25; March $14 37. Cut meats unchanged; middles steady; long clear 8c; bellies 8½c; part ribs, December, 7½c; long clear, November and December, 8c. Lard weak; No. 1 to prime steam 9½a9⅝c; prime kettle rendered 9¾c; December 9⅛c; March 9¾c. Butter firm; western 12a22c; State 21a23c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, November 18.—Flour—Better feeling and holders firm; Indiana and Ohio family extra $7 00a7 50. Wheat less active; red and red western $1 60a1 63; amber $1 64. Rye held at 98c. Corn in less demand; old yellow 76a77c; new 62a66c; western high mixed 74a76c. Oats quiet and unchanged; white 50c; mixed 52a53c. Provisions dull; unchanged. Crude petroleum 16½c; refined 21⅞c. Whisky firm at 96c.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, November 18.—Manufactured Copper firm; Ingot Lake active at 23¾a23⅞c cash; future delivery at 24c. Iron—Scotch Pig scarce and firm at $34 00a40 00; American easier at $34 00a37 00; Refined English and American Bar in moderate request at $86 00. Russia Sheet 17½a18c, gold. Nails steady; Cut $4 65; Clinch $6 15a6 65; Horse Shoe at 19a33c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, November 18.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull and lower; No 2 white Wabash held at $1 48; extra white Michigan $1 53; No 1 white Michigan nominally $1 48; amber Michigan $1 43a1 43½; No 2 red $1 33¾a1 35. Corn dull and 1a2c lower; high mixed 53½c; low mixed 53c. Oats dull and 1c lower; No 1 37c; No 2 36c. Clover seed quiet; Ohio $6 30; Michigan $6 75.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, November 18.—Flour firm. Wheat steady; Ohio and Indiana $1 60a1 63. Corn dull; old mixed western 72a73c. Oats steady at 49a52c. Provisions unchanged. Whisky firm at 95c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, November 18.—Flour firm. Wheat dull and declined; No 1 red winter $1 43; No 2 $1 37. Corn firm; old 57a58c. Oats firm at 40c. Petroleum steady but unchanged.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departures from New York.

Cuba	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
Minnesota	Nov. 22	Liverpool.
City of Baltimore	Nov. 23	Liverpool.
Humboldt	Nov. 28	Stettin
Scotia	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Idaho	Nov. 29	Liverpool.
Manhattan	Dec. 1	Liverpool.
Villa de Paris	Dec. 1	France
Algeria	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Oceanic	Dec. 2	Liverpool.
Colorado	Dec. 6	Liverpool.
Abysinia	Dec. 9	Liverpool.
Pevelre	Dec. 15	France.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Oil City.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, November 18, 1871.

River three feet eight inches and falling at the rate of one inch per hour.

OIL CITY, November 18, 1871—6 P. M.

Weather moderating; clear sky. Thirty-four inches water in the channel and falling about one inch in four hours.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., November 19, 1871.

River nine feet three inches and falling. The Julia No. 2 for Pittsburgh passed at 11 this morning. The Argosy, from Buffington, arrived at 4 P. M. The Science arrived at 1 P. M., and laid up. The Express takes her place, and leaves on Monday at 10:30 A. M., for Parkersburg. Weather cloudy with indications of rain. M.

Ironton, O.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

IRONTON, O., November 19, 1871.

Cloudy with rain this morning. The river has risen six feet since last report, making seven and one-half rise, and is still rising very fast. The C. P. Huntington, Mountain Boy, Emma Logan, Billy Hodgeson, and Penn Wright passed down. The Billy Parsons arrived from Wheeling, and returned to Parker's Landing. The J. C. Crossley left for Cincinnati with a full load. The Clipper passed down with a tow of coal; the San Juan went down this morning. The Fannie Dugan will be launched to-morrow morning. K.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Carrie Brooks	Darlington	Marietta.
Argosy	Goodwin	Parkersburg.

Departed.

Geneva	M. A. Cox	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Geneva.
Collier	Shedden	St. Louis.

Monongahela—Six feet and falling.
Oil City—Thirty-four inches and falling.

Boats Departing This Day.

Brownsville and Geneva—Morning boat 8 A. M., evening 5 P. M.

Marietta	Carrie Brooks	Darlington, 4 P. M.
Parkersburg	Argosy	Goodwin, 3 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated six feet and falling slowly. The weather was unusually pleasant for the season. Trade on the landing Saturday was brisk; shipments were liberal.

FOOTE BLOOD is one of the clerks of the John F. Tolle.

THE damage to the W. J. Lewis by colliding with the Great Republic is estimated at $2,000.

THE Mary E. Poe left Shreveport for St. Louis on the 11th with 559 bales cotton, 330 cattle and 217 sheep.

THE steamer Esperanza, Capt. Dunlevy, was announced to leave St. Louis for this port on Saturday.

WE are indebted to the officers of the Carrie Brooks for attentions.

WE are indebted to Pilot Henry Harvey, of the Carrie Brooks, for favors. Thanks.

THE Victory has been chartered to take the place of the sunken Mollie McPike.

THE owners of the St. Francis have refused $30,000, which was offered for her a few days ago.

FIFTEEN THOUSAND DOLLARS is the reported amount paid for the steamer Osage and the White river mail contract.

THERE are thousands of tons of pig metal in the Ohio waiting for boats. We may expect liberal receipts during the next ten days.

HATFIELD & EVANS, of Uniontown, have sold their wharfboat, just repaired at the Evansville dry docks, to John Brummett, of Henderson, for $4,750.

THE steamer Exchange, Captain E. Evans, was announced to leave Cincinnati for this port on Saturday.

TWENTY-FIVE hundred bushels of coal have been recovered from one of Brown & Jones' boats, sunk below Memphis last spring.

THE Fleta was sold at New Orleans last Monday by Captain A. A. Barnes, to J. W. Blanks, for $10,000. She will enter the Ouachita trade.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says of the Great Republic: "The Great Republic's beautiful proportions grace our wharf, and brought hundreds of visitors to gaze, admire, and leave her with regret. She starts out under good auspices, and will ere long be more of a favorite on the Lower Mississippi than she was before, and yet she was ahead of all competitors in that respect, as well as she is in handsome outline and elegance of cabin. We paid a second visit to the Republic, and found that she improved with acquaintance. The more she is seen the better she appears, as the workmanship displayed on this boat is excellent in every department, and her owners are well pleased."

PARTIES in Memphis offered $12,000 for the steamer Mary Miller. They wanted her for the Arkansas river trade. Captain Paul's price was $14,000.

THE mammoth steamer John F. Follee, Capt. Geo D. Moore, is announced for Cairo, Memphis and New Orleans this day. This boat is destined to create a sensation in steamboat circles.

THE Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, was the first passenger boat that arrived from the lower ports with freight. She returns to Marrietta and Parkersburg at 4 P M.

THE Courier and Express, in the Parkersburg trade, the Argosy, in the Pittsburgh trade, and the Forrest City, in Steubenville trade, have resumed their trips from Wheeling.

THE steamers Juniata, Arlington and Exchange did not leave Cincinnati until Saturday. They were waiting on water. Freights were plenty and prices reasonable. Of course they are not due as soon as expected.

THE far-famed packet Julia No. 2, Captain C. R. Stull, is announced to leave for Zanesville and intermediate points, on Tuesday at 4 P. M. Passengers and shippers will bear this in mind and make their arrangements accordingly.

THE new boat, with friction-machinery, about completed at Cincinnati, is called Frank H. Baum. She is named after a lumberman in Pennsylvania, and was built and is owned by lumbermen in that State.

THE St. Louis *Republican* says: Captain Lowry has returned from Cairo, where he has contracted with N. J. Bigley for 100,000 bushels of coal, which he has sold to the gas company of this city. The towboat Florence has left to bring up a part of it.

THE favorite packet Argosy, Capt. B. F. Goodwin, has resumed her place in the Wheeling and Pittsburgh trade. She leaves to-day on her first trip at 3 P. M. Passengers and shippers will be pleased to learn this fact. Our good humored friend, Charles Russell, will do the honors in the office.

THE United States mail packets on the slackwater leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. These boats are all side-wheelers, and are in charge of careful and attentive officers. For further information inquire of Captain A. S. Carlile, on the wharfboat.

CAPTAIN LEW. GEORGE is negotiating with Captain John K. Booth for the purchase of the Allegheny Belle No. 4. Captain George has also contracted at Pittsburgh for the construction of fifty white pine barges to bring coal from the Kanawha.

PASSENGER and freight steamers are now required to have fire extinguishers, as follows: Steamers of 500 tons, 2; 500 tons and under 1,500 tons, 3; 1,500 and under 2,500 tons, 4; 2,500 tons and over, 6. The local inspectors are to designate their localities on board of steamers.

OF freights from Cincinnati to New Orleans the *Commercial* says: The rates for the South are unsettled, but engagements were made for New Orleans at 50 cents per hundred for bacon, lard and pound lots, $2 per bbl for whisky, and $1 50 per bbl for pork.

THE St. Louis *Democrat* says that there is one thing at least about the steamer Kate P. Kountz worth mentioning, her extraordinary lightness of fuel; of coal 250 bushels, or of wood 14 cords, are enough to run her for a stretch of twenty-four hours.

The Lake Superior was blown against the Keokuk Packet Company's wharfboat, at Quincy, last Tuesday morning, sinking in about six feet of water. A large quantity of freight aboard was removed without damage.

THE LOUISVILLE CANAL.—The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The very moment the water is turned on the dredge boats will begin to remove the sediment from the new locks. This part of the work General Weitzel has nothing to do with. The dredging belongs to the Canal Company. It will not take less than three weeks after the water is turned on to clear out the new locks so that they can be used. No boat of any size can pass through the new locks until the dredging has been done. Of course, the old locks can be used as soon as the water is turned on.

Everything that is in the way of boats passing through the canal (except the new locks) can be taken out in twenty-four hours, if necessary.

When the locks have been dredged the canal improvement will be completed so far as to be used by the largest boats it was ever designed for (80 feet wide). The completion of the walls and basins at another time will not interfere with navigation.

CINCINNATI, November 18.—Freights are offering in moderate quantities for Pittsburgh, Wheeling, Memphis, Arkansas river and New Orleans at the following rates: Wheeling and Pittsburgh 20a25c ⅌ 100 for flour; 75c for whisky, and 35c ⅌ bbl for flour; to New Orleans the agents' rates are 40c for bacon and lard and 50a75c for light freight; whisky $2, pork $1 25, oil $1 ⅌ bbl, and furniture at regular card rates; way lots taken at an advance of 50c on through rates. It is rumored that the Kate Putnam will take freight to New Orleans at $1 ⅌ bbl, but the rumor needs confirmation. Captain Evans is awaiting the arrival of pilots Jim Henderson and Jim Hamilton to take the Exchange to Pittsburgh. They are coming down on the San Juan. The Exchange takes the Kate Putnam's Nashville freight, consisting of cedar lumber, scrap iron, &c. The Kate Putnam goes on the dock for repairs.

THE fine passenger packet Carrie Brooks, Captain Darlington, takes her departure this day, at 4 P. M., for Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg. This will be a fine opportunity for passengers and shippers. The clerks are Mr. Henry C. Caldwell and James Kirker—a pretty strong team.

THE Jefferson (Texas) *Democrat*, of the 9th instant says: Our bayous has risen and holding well the water that has flowed into it (and as we write there is a prospect of more rain), and has given us splendid navigation. Our sight has been gladdened by the sight of four boats, each of which has done a pretty good share of business.

The steamers C. H. Durfee, May Lowry, Little Fleta and Garry Owen have each put in an appearance, tarried for a while, then started away to New Orleans again, carrying cotton at $2 per bale and passengers at $25.

From the *Gazette and Flag* we take the following: The weather on yesterday was clear and very pleasant. The river still continues to rise rapidly, and we report ten inches in the last twenty-four hours. We have no additional news from Upper Red river. Her liberal contributions of water for the last ten days is far more gratifying than any reports of rises.

The Carter line will have two boats at our wharf discharging freight next week, with others coming on in the regular order of succession. The Cincinnati line, too, will be right gladly welcomed to the turbid water of Old Red, while the fine New Orleans packets will be hailed with delight.

COPIES of the following petition for relief from the present steamboat law, and for the improvement of the water routes and encouragement of our navigation interests, have been sent all over the country from here for steamboatmen to sign:

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled:

We, the undersigned, citizens of the United States, would most respectfully present to your attention the many grievances imposed upon the steamboat interests by the act of February 28, 1871, as set forth by the convention assembled in the city of Louisville, November 8, 1871, and presented to your honorable bodies by the committee appointed for that purpose.

We would further represent to your honorable bodies the importance of fostering your steamboat and other navigation interests, and of improving the channel ways of our great water routes, the *highways* of our land, being, as we believe they are, the great safeguards of the people against unreasonable rates of transportation.

We therefore most respectfully petition your honorable bodies to grant speedy relief from the burdens imposed by said law, and also to grant liberal aid for the improvement of these channels, and in every way to cherish and protect the interests of navigation; and for this your petitioners will ever pray.

The Coal Fleet—All Goes Well.

Below will be found a complete list of the tow fleet which left here on Thursday and Friday. So far as we could ascertain, only a single barge had been lost at the Steubenville bridge. This will be good news for the owners of the fleet:

November 17.—Met towboat Park Painter at Petticoat, 10:15 A. M.
San Juan, Mill Creek, 10:45 A. M.
Mary Ann, Simms's bar, 10:45 A. M.
Fred. Wilson, Hobbs's bar, 10:45 A. M.
Whale, Wheeling, 6 A. M.
Sam. Roberts, 7½ A. M.
Ella, Wheeling, 7½ A. M.
William Stone, Wheeling, 7 A. M.
Coal Valley, Wheeling, 7:25 A. M.
J. H. Stone, Wheeling, 7:30 A. M.
F. Lyle, Wheeling, 7:30 A. M.
Coal City, Wheeling, 8 A. M.
Webster, Wheeling, 8 A. M.
Lion, Martin's Ferry, 9:30 A. M.
Tom Reese No. 2, Burlington 10:15 P. M.
George Roberts, Burlington, 11 A. M.
Tom Dodsmith, Burlington, 11:30 A. M.
Leader, Sisters, 11:30 A. M.
John Perry, Sisters, 11:30 A. M.
Lake Erie, No. 3, Sisters, 11:30 A. M.
Sam Parker, Pike Island, 11:30 A. M.
Tiger, Pike Island, 11:30 A. M.
Little Giant, Carnahans, 11:40 A. M.
Diamond, Rush Run, 11:40 A. M.
Fearless, Beech Bottom, 12 M.
Alice Brown, Beech Bottom, 12:30 P. M.
Hercules, Beach Bottom, 12:30 P. M.
A. J. Baker, Beach Bottom, 12:30 P. M.
J. F. Dravo, Beach Bottom, 1 P. M.
Fred Wilson, No. 2 Beach Bottom, 1 P. M.
Wm. Barnhill, Salt Run, 1:15 P. M.
Stella, Salt Run, 1:15 P. M.
Victor F. Wilson, Salt Run, 1:15 P. M.
Reindeer, Buffalo Bar, 1:30 P. M.
Keystone, Buffalo Bar, 1:30 P. M.
N. J. Bigley No. 2, Buffalo Bar, 1:30 P. M.
J. A. Blackmore, Wellsburg, 1:35 P. M.
Charles McDonald, Cox Ripple, 2:45 P. M.
Dart, Cox Ripple, 3 P. M.
Greyhound, Cross Creek, 3:30 P. M.
Panther, Mingo Island, 4 P. M.
Hawk, Mingo Island, 4 P. M.
Eagle, Steubenville Coal Works, 4:25 P. M.
Hornet, Steubenville Rolling Mill, 4:30 P. M.
Fair Play, opposite Steubenville.
Tigress No. 2, Steubenville.
D. T. Lane, Steubenville bridge, 4:30.
Blue Lodge, Brunot's Island, 5 P. M.
Veteran, Burn's Island, 5 P. M.
James Gilmore, Burn's Island, 5 P. M.
Unknown boat at Blackburn, 7 P. M.
The boat's name not known laid up at Cumberland; 2 do at Wellsville.
19th.—Leopard, Shippingport, 6 P. M.
Niagara, Shippingport, 6 P. M.
Sam Brown, head of Montgomery Island.
The Fair Play struck the Steubenville bridge and sunk one boat.

IMPORTS BY RAIL AND RIVER.

Allegheny Valley Railroad.

Rees Graff & Co, 1 box hardware; W B McLean & Co, 1 box mdse and 1 barrel molding; Westinghouse A B Co, 2 bxs gauges; J Miltenberger, 3 bxs mdse; Elliott & B, 1 box trees; D P Bemis, 3 head lights; Charlotte Bluner, 2 organs; J White Sr, 21 bals hops; Heckleman & Co, 10 do do; M Clark, 2 yatch wheels; Beggs & Lindsey, 96 hearth stones; J W Woodwell, 1 box h ware; Carson Bros, 1 box mdse; J Rhodes, 7 bales hops; D Gregg & Co, 1 box and 1 bale mdse; Fahnestock & B, 1 bdle handles; J Wardrop, 5 brls peach stones; Paul & Gibson, 1 box butter; T P Henderson, 2 sks rags, 1 sack walnuts; Bingham & Cassell, 10 bags bags; M F Herron & Co, 1 do do; Shoenberger B & Co, 11 cars lime stone; W Hoffman, 2 calves; D W Proctor, 1 box sundries; Hurd & Metzgan, 2 bags flax seed, 4 sacks walnuts; D Bly & Co, 37 brls refined oil, 15 do tar; L J Blanchard, 1 car lime.

Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.

H Limpson, 1 car staves. Voigt, Mahood & co, 90 bls beans. Bakewell, P & co, 100 bls lime. Schomaker & co, 100 bls flour. Watt, Lang & co, 10 do do. Hock, J & co, 1 car ear corn. Schneiback & co, 225 sks oats. Marshall, K & co, 141 sks wheat. J & W Fairly, 200 sks mill feed. J S Dilworth & co, 53 sks oats. H J McCracken, 3 bls eggs. M P Henan & co, 37 bgs corn, 177 sks oats. Wm Mills & Co, 64 sks rye, 7 bgs b corn. J Gangwish, 7 bls bungs. Lewis, O & P, 8 kegs Washers. A Kirkpatrick & co, 6 bags c seed. H Rea, Jr, 14 tubs butter, 46 bls apples. William Clowes & co, 19 bls tallow. G N Hoffstott, 5 rolls leather. G G Pinnick, 13 bls oil. Hall & Spear, 424 plow beams. W H Graff, 20 bls dates. P Puff & Sons, 3 bls apples, 1 bl beans, 10 bls apples. C A Wainscott, 100 oil bls. B D Moore, 100 do do. Sooble, R & S, 9 rolls leather.

Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago Railroad.

Scott & Gisail, 4 cars corn. G W Bitner, 40 car wheels. C Snider, 2 cars fire brick. D Mahoney, 1 car fire beds. J T Shaffer, 1 do do. Hamvey & J, 424 bdls staves. Shoenberger, B & co, 2 cars l stone. Frazer, M & co, 3 pkgs h w paper, 63 bdls paper. D S Clark & co, 13 bbls cider. J Libler, 1 trunk. Slack & Shoals, 7,500 ft lumber, 1 car lumber. Godfrey & Clark, 81 bgs rags. Mellor & Hoene, 1 piano. Carter Bros & co, 1 bbl crackers, 15 bbls apples. J S Dilworth & co, 3 bxs raisons. J Fetcherl car lumber. G Fresh 1 do hops. McQuenan & D, 7,500 ft lumber. Jas O. Brian, 84 bbls apples. Loh, Son & co, 9 bbls cider, 9 kegs s butter. Sckomaker & co, 100 bbls flour. Kramer & B 1 cad tobacco. Jas Irwin & co, 42 empty carboys. Henry Rea, Jr, 135 bbls apples. Arbuthnot & S, 1 box d goods. Laing & McKallip, 100 bbls flour. R W & F C Miller, 1 bbl cider. Myers & Ammon, 64 bbls shovels. J M Draece & co, 14 box hams. Geo A Kelley, 4 bbls Japan. W P Townsend, 14 kegs rivets, 20 cases do. King, Son & co, 1 box glass. R S Davis & co, 1 box books. McKee & Son, 23 crates. Myers & co, 1 bbl glassware. Fahnestock & B, 1 box brushes.

ALLEGHENY STATION.

Gilmore & co, 3 cars wheat. Smith, Cresswell & co, 1 car pine lumber. Holmes, Bell & co, 20 bales cotton. H Linz, 2 coops fowls, 4 bbls eggs, 9 pkgs butter. F Gilbert, 1 bbl eggs, 1 bbl and 1 box poultry. R Carson, 1 pkg butter. F Snouffer, 2 pkgs butter, 1 coop fowls. R Schollman, 1 pkg butter. James Reno, 1 car stone pipe. M B Suydam, 1 car f seed. M Schaut, 8 bbls cider. Ortleib & co, 74 chairs.

West Pennsylvania Railroad.

THROUGH.

28 pkgs groceries, Chris Reiss. 18 do do, James Lockhart. 3 do salt, Mercer & Robertson. lot sundries, O P Lamm & co. 218 bbls rosin, H P Schmertz. 4 bales malt, C Grassell. 11 pkgs fish, Hani & Heitzell. 7 bbls pickles, J Kemons. 18 pkgs do, J Kohen. 20 do groceries, Leoten & R. 10 bxs tobacco, C H Renter.

LOCAL.

9 bags flour, W Haslage & co. 2 sks rags, Smiles. 1 bbl eggs, J Coulter. 60 sks potatoes, 5 do turnips, Spear & Glenn. 5 do potatoes, S P Armstrong. 7 hf bbls fish, J A Mazurie.

Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis Railroad.

McElroy, H & Co, 150 sks oats. W J Meek, 3 cars bulk rye. M F Henan & co, 1 car bulk barley. Wm Flaccus, 4 bbls grease, 4 bbls tallow. N Greer, 127 turkeys. Schuelbauch & Hyle, 25 bbls flour. James O'Brien, 62 sks oats, 41 do potatoes, 26 do rye, 39 do barley. H Riddle, Son & co, 6 bbls d peaches, 20 bbls apples. Woodsworth & D, 3 kegs lard, 5 tubs butter. Dillworth & co, 68 sks d peaches.

Marietta.

PER STEAMER CARRIE BROOKS.

Balliff & Brown, 13 tons stone pipe. Godfrey & Clarke, 251 bdls paper. Hall & Speer, 1 plow. Marshall, K & co, 251 sks wheat. Jas Irwin & co, 11 e carboys. J C Bidwell, 825 plow beams. Jas McMasters & co, 16,000 feet pine. C A Warmcastle, 100 e bbls. S Dohrman, 68 bbls apples, 1 do nuts, 10 do cider. Capt Darlington, 47 do apples. A S Carille, 61 chairs. N Whiting & co, 132 pkgs furniture. Dauler & Son, 38 chairs. W H Graff & co, 17 bbls walnuts, 4 do eggs, 4 do onions, 1 keg butter, 2 bbls beans. M Collins 2 horses and sulky.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Blooms and Ore.

Following are the receipts of metal for the past twenty-four hours:

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. R. R. CO., LESSEE.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co, m	1	J Wood, Sons & Co, m	2
Lower Union Mills, m	3	Bryan & C, m	1
Coleman, R & Co., m	1	Brown & Co, m	1
Superior Mills, m	3	Hailman & H., m	4
Pittsburgh ForgeCo, m	2	Lewis, B D & Co, m	3
Graff, B & Co, m	3	Spang, C & Co, o	4
Loomis & C, m	1	Rees, G & Co, m	1
J Moorhead, m	2	Harbaugh, M & O, m	1
J W Porter, m	1		
Total			36

PENNSYLNANIA RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Nimick & Co., m	5	Bryan & C, m	1
J Reamer, m	3	R Wister, m	1
J W Porter, m	3		
Total			13

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Brown & Co., m	1	McKnight & Co, m	1
Lewis, O & P, m	1		
Total			3

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

	Cars.		Cars.
Shoenberger, B & Co, o	10	Pittsburgh Bolt Co., o	1
J Wood, Sons & Co, o	1	Carnagie, K & Co, o	1
Wharton, Bro & Co, o	1	Moorhead, & Co, m	1
Zug & Co., m	2	Rees, G & Co, m	2
W Smith, m	5		
Total			24

Receipts of Coal per A. V. R. R.

	Cars.		Cars.
Keir & Foster	78	Armstrong, D & co	31
Total			109

FINANCIAL.

PRIME DIVIDEND STOCKS
AND
Coupon Bonds
FOR SALE.
Jas. W. Kennedy,
80 FOURTH AVENUE,
Offers for sale in lots to suit purchasers the following Stocks and Bonds:
Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad (Turtle Creek Division) Bonds.
Allegheny Valley 7-30s and 7s.
Northern Pacific 7-30 Gold Bonds.
Also, the following Ten Per Cent. Dividend Stocks:
Cleveland and Pittsburgh.
Philadelphia and Reading.
Pennsylvania Central.
Chicago and Northwestern.
Illinois Central.
tf

JEWELRY.

G.B. Barrett & Co
Importers and Wholesale Dealers
IN
WATCHES,
Jewelry, Clocks, &c.
Wholesale Agents for All Kinds of
American Watches and Clocks.
The Trade is respectfully invited to call and EXAMINE OUR STOCK AND PRICES.
Particular Attention Given to Orders.
No. 60 (NEW NO.) Fifth Avenue,
tf OPPOSITE BURNELL'S MUSEUM.

SPECTACLES,
IN
Gold, Silver and
Steel Frames,
AT
HASLETT & KENNEDY'S
NEW JEWELRY STORE,
No. 79 SMITHFIELD STREET.

WATCHES, WATCHES.
FINE WATCHES, LOCKETS,
SLEEVE BUTTONS,
NECK CHAINS,
OPERA LEONTINE CHAINS,
Together with a Complete assortment of everything in the Jewelry Business.
S. M. ORR,
114 Federal Street, Corner Park Way,
ALLEGHENY CITY.

AMERICAN
WATCHES.
WALTHAM WATCH CO.,
E. HOWARD & CO.,
ELGIN WATCH CO.,
UNITED STATES WATCH CO.,
OF ALL GRADES.
Wholesale and Retail,
At the Lowest Prices in the City.
THE ZIMMERMAN WATCH.
This Watch, made by KARL ZIMMERMAN, Liverpool, is fully equal to any Watch in the market (not excepting the Frodsham), and costs much less. Its superiority is fully attested by the wearers of them in this city. For sale by
Meyran & Siedle,
SOLE AGENTS, 42 FIFTH AVENUE.

BAILEY & Co
Chestnut and 12th Sts.,
PHILADELPHIA,
JEWELERS & SILVERSMITHS,
Have completed arrangements with leading Makers in Europe, by which they are now enabled to offer
Fine Watches,
At very moderate prices.
Satisfaction guaranteed in all cases.
Goods sent by Express on approval.
Strangers are cordially invited to visit our establishment.
Watches.
MWF

GROCERIES, &C.

TEAS,
STANDARD GROCERIES.
The Trade is cordially invited to inspect the large and carefully selected Stock of
STANDARD GOODS,
Now in Store at
Warehouse No. 112 Second Avenue.
Both City and Country Dealers are respectfully urged to send, by Mail or otherwise, for
SAMPLES OF TEAS,
Which may be carefully drawn and comparison made with those from other houses, either at home or abroad.
SAMUEL H. BAIRD,
Wholesale Grocer and Jobber in Teas,
No. 112 SECOND AVENUE.

HOTELS.

ARLINGTON HOTEL
Formerly NIXON HOUSE,
ALLIANCE, OHIO.
First-class SAMPLE ROOM for Commercial Travelers.
FRANK M. KERR,
PROPRIETOR.

VENTURE PATTERN WORKS,
S. L. VERA, Proprietor,
TWENTIETH STREET, NEAR PENN STREET
PATTERNS and MODELS of all descriptions, made promptly, at reasonable rates.

MANHOOD
In the Young and Rising
Generation.

The vegetative powers of life are strong, but in a few years how often the pallid hue, the lack-lustre eye and emaciated form, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its baneful influence. It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body. Consumption is talked of, and perhaps the youth is removed from school and sent into the country. This is one of the worst movements. Removed from ordinary diversions of the ever changing scenes of the city, the powers of the body, too much enfeebled to give zest to healthful and rural exercise, thoughts are turned inwards upon themselves.

If the patient be a female, the approach of the menses is looked for with anxiety, as the first symptom in which Nature is to show her saving power in diffusing the circulation and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health. Alas! increase of appetite has grown by what it fed on; the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole economy is deranged. The beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, is looked for in vain; the parent's heart bleeds in anxiety, and fancies the grave but waiting for its victim.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For Weakness, arising from excesses or early indiscretion, attended with the following symptoms: Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Disease, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Dreadful Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Enormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots Flying before the Eyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility Restlessness, with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread, for Fear of Themselves; no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on—which this Medicine invariably removes—soon follow Loss of Power, Fatuity, and Epileptic Fits, in one of which the patient may expire.

During the Superintendence of Dr. Wilson at the Bloomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred to two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died of epilepsy. They were of both sexes, and about twenty years of age.

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases, Insanity and Consumption? The Records of the Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitute—neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it. Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate.

"With woeful measures wan Despair
Low sullen sounds their grief beguiled."

Whilst we regret the existence of the above diseases and symptoms, we are prepared to offer an invaluable gift of Chemistry for the removal of the consequences.

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED
Fluid Extract of Buchu.
THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT.
It is an anchor of hope to the Surgeon and Patient and this is a testimony of all who have used or prescribed it.
Sold by Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.
PRICE—$1 25 per Bottle, or 6 Bottles for $6 50. Delivered to any address.
Describe Symptoms in all communications.
ADDRESS
H. T. Helmbold,
Drug and Chemical Warehouse,
594 BROADWAY, N. Y.
None are Genuine unless done up in Steel Engraved Wrapper, with Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed
H. T. HELMBOLD.
MWF

RIVER PACKETS.

BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA.

U. S. MAIL LINE.
PITTSBURGH, BROWNSVILLE AND GENEVA PACKET CO.
LEAVES DAILY AT 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
LEAVES BROWNSVILLE AT 5 A. M., 4 P. M.
For All Points on the Monongahela River.
STEAMER GENEVA .... CAPT. M. A. COX.
STEAMER ELECTOR .... CAPT. R. R. ABRAMS.
STEAMER CHIEFTAIN .... CAPT. ROBT. PHILLIPS
STEAMER E. BENNETT .... CAPT. Z. W. CARMACK
For further particulars, inquire on Wharfboat, foot of Grant street, Pittsburgh.
No Freights will be received after 5½ o'clock.
A. S. CARLILE, Agent.

MORGANTOWN AND PITTSBURGH.

For all Points on the Monongahela River.
THE NEW AND LIGHT
Draught Passenger Steamer
WEST VIRGINIA,
PETER DONALDSON .... Commander.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 3 P. M., for Morgantown and intermediate ports. Returning, leaves Morgantown for Pittsburgh EVERY MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY.
For further particulars inquire of
S. R. PATTERSON, Agent.

ZANESVILLE.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Zanesville.
Leaves Pittsburgh EVERY TUESDAY, 4 P. M.
Leaves Zanesville EVERY FRIDAY, 8 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Passenger Steamer
JULIA No. 2,
C. R. STULL .... Commander.
Will leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agent.

PARKERSBURG.

Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
LEAVES MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS AND FRIDAYS—3 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
ARGOSY,
W. H. HARLAN .... Commander.
W. M. LIST .... Clerk.
Will Leave as announced above.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
JAS. COLLINS, Agent.

For Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg.
THIS DAY—4 P. M.
THE FINE STEAMER
CARRIE BROOKS,
DARLINGTON .... Commander.
HENRY C. CALDWELL .... Clerk.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board, or to
FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

CINCINNATI PACKETS.

CINCINNATI WEEKLY PACKET.
Leaves EVERY THURSDAY—12 M.
Leaves Cincinnati SUNDAY—10 A. M.
THE NEW AND SPLENDID
Sidewheel Packet
JUNIATA,
C. L. BRENNAN .... Commander.
Will leave as announced.
For Freight or Passage apply on board, or to
CHAS. M. FAIRMAN.

NEW ORLEANS.

For New Orleans and Intermediate Landings.
THIS DAY, November 20—4 P. M.
THE NEW STEAMER
JOHN F. TOLLE.
GEO. D. MOORE .... Captain.
Will leave as announced above. This Steamer has superior accommodations for Plows, Wagons, etc., etc., having a Storage Room all under shelter.
For Freight or Passage apply on Board or to
GEO. H. GHRIEST & CO.,
J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents.

THE LOW-WATER STEAMERS
SCIENCE AND NEW STATE
Are now running regularly between Wheeling, Marietta and Parkersburg, leaving Wheeling DAILY, except Sunday, connecting at Bellaire, Ohio, with the train that leaves Pittsburgh at 6 o'clock A. M.
CHAS. H. BOOTH & CO., Agents.

STEAMBOAT FOR SALE—
THE FOUR-FIFTHS OF THE
STEAMBOAT PETROLIA,
Belonging to the Pittsburgh, Brownsville and Geneva Packet Co., will be sold at Public Auction, at the Brownsville Wharfboat, on TUESDAY, November 21st, at 10 A. M.
R. R. ABRAMS, Secretary.

STEAMSHIPS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN—INMAN LINE OF MAIL STEAMERS SAILING FROM NEW YORK EVERY SATURDAY AND ALTERNATE TUESDAYS.
One of the following first-class, Clyde-built, Iron Steamers,
CITY OF BRUSSELS, | CITY OF LONDON,
CITY OF PARIS, | CITY OF WASHINGTON,
CITY OF BROOKLYN, | CITY OF BALTIMORE,
CITY OF ANTWERP, | CITY OF NEW YORK.
AND OTHERS.
Will sail from New York as above, taking Passengers at the following Reduced Rates:

First Cabin, payable in Gold		Steerage, payable in Currency.	
To Liverpool or Queenstown	$75 00	To Liverpool or Queenstown	$30 00
To London	80 00	To London	35 00
To Paris	90 00	To Paris	38 00

Cabin Excursion Tickets, good for one year, $135 Gold.
For further information apply at the Company's Offices,
JOHN G. DALE, Agent,
15 Broadway, New York, or
BINGHAM & CUSHING,
No. 143 Smithfield street, near Sixth ave., Pittsburgh.
Where plans of the Cabins may be seen and Berths secured. Send for Circular.

INSURANCE.

Western Insurance Company,
OF PITTSBURGH.
ALEX. NIMICK .... President.
WM. P. HERBERT .... Secretary.
Capt. GEORGE NEELD .... General Agent.
Office—First National Bank Building, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street.
Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known in the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality, to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.
DIRECTORS:
Alex. Nimick, Reuben Miller, Jr.,
Alexander Speer, Andrew Ackley,
Wm. Morrison, David M. Long,
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Insures against Fire and Marine Losses.
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Insures Steamboats and Cargoes. Insures against loss and damage in the navigation of the Southern and Western Rivers, Lakes and Bayous, and the navigation of the Sea.
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Office, N. E. corner Wood street and Fifth avenue, second floor.
Insures against Loss or Damage by Fire on Dwellings, Stores and other Buildings; Furniture, Household Goods and Stocks of Merchandise.
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Manufacturers
WINDOW GLASS AND DRUGGISTS' GLASSWARE
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RAILROADS:

PITTSBURGH, WASHINGTON AND BALTIMORE—CONNELLSVILLE ROUTE—On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart from Depot, corner Grant and Water streets, as follows, City Time:

DEPART.		ARRIVE.	
Baltimore Ex	6:30 a m	1st McKeesport Accommod'n	6:40 a m
Cumberl'd Mail	6:50 a m	2d McKeesport Accommod'n	7:40 a m
1st McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 a m	West Newton Ac	8:35 a m
Mixed Way	1:00 p m	Uniontown Ac	9:50 a m
Uniontown Ac	3:10 p m	Pittsburgh Ex	11:00 a m
West Newton Ac	4:40 p m	3d McKeesport Accommod'n	2:10 p m
2d McKeesport Accommod'n	6:25 p m	Cumberl'd Mail	6:10 p m
3d McKeesport Accommod'n	11:00 p m	Mixed Way	7:20 p m
West Newton Church Train*	12:50 p m	West Newton Church Train*	10:05 a m

*Sunday only. Baltimore Express departs and Pittsburgh Express arrives daily. All other Trains Daily except Sunday.

The Baltimore and Pittsburgh Express, Mail and Uniontown Accommodation east and west, will connect at Broad Ford and Connellsville with trains to Mt. Pleasant and Uniontown

Central Ticket Office, corner Fifth avenue and Smithfield streets, Pittsburgh. Tickets Sold and Baggage Checked to all points east and south.

D. D. ANGELL,
Master Transportation.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.
NEW LINE TO BUFFALO THROUGH THE OIL REGIONS.

On and after MONDAY, November 20th, 1871. Three Through Trains daily, (except Sunday), will leave and arrive at Pittsburgh, city time, for Franklin, Oil City, Buffalo, and all points in the Oil Regions.

	Leave.	Arrive.
Day Express	7:40 a m	8:45 p m
Night Express	8:10 p m	6:30 a m
Mail	11:40 a m	5:50 p m
1st Hulton Accommodation	6:55 a m	6:45 a m
Brady's Bend Accommodation	3:25 p m	10:20 a m
Freeport Accommodation	3:00 p m	2:00 p m
Soda Works Accommodation	6:00 p m	8:15 a m
2d Hulton Accommodation	4:35 p m	8:55 a m
3d Hulton Accommodation	10:50 p m	7:15 p m
Special Sunday Train to Parker	7:40 a m	8:45 p m

Church Train to and from Soda Works (Sundays) arrives at Pittsburgh at 9:50 A. M., and leaves at 12:50 P. M.

A Special Sunday Train leaves Pittsburgh every Sunday at 7:40 A. M., arriving at Parker at 11:31 A. M. Returning leaves Parker at 5:00 P. M., and arrives at Pittsburgh at 8:45 P. M.

Express Trains stop only at principal points. Accommodation Trains stop at all Stations.

Pullman's Drawing Room Sleeping Cars on Night Express Trains, between Pittsburgh and Titusville.

Through Coaches on Day Express Trains between Pittsburgh and Brocton.

J. J. LAWRENCE, General Supt., Pittsburgh.
JAS H. BRAY, Ticket Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD—After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will arrive and depart as follows:

EASTWARD. Through Trains Leave Union Depot.		WESTWARD. Through Trains Arrive at Union Depot.	
Pacific Express	2:50 a m	Mail Train	1:05 a m
Mail Train	7:35 a m	Fast Line	1:35 a m
Cincinnati Ex	12:50 p m	Cincinnati Ex	2:20 a m
Philada. Ex	5:20 p m	Southern Ex	9:10 a m
Fast Line	7:20 p m	Through Pas	1:35 p m
		Pacific Ex	2:05 p m
		Way Passenger	8:20 p m
LOCAL.		LOCAL.	
Walls No. 1	6:30 a m	Walls No. 1	6:20 a m
Walls No. 2	7:55 a m	Brinton Ac No. 1	7:50 a m
Walls No. 3	10:20 a m	Walls No. 2	8:50 a m
Walls No. 4	11:51 a m	Walls No. 3	10:05 a m
Walls No. 5	3:20 p m	Johnstown Mail	1:20 p m
Johnstown Ac	4:05 p m	Walls No. 4	3:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 1	4:50 p m	Wall's No. 5	5:50 p m
Brad'ks Ac No. 1	5:35 p m	Brint'n Ac No. 2	6:50 p m
Wall's Ac No. 6	6:05 p m	Brad'ks Ac No. 1	7:20 p m
Brin'n Ac No. 2	9:20 p m		
Wall's No. 7	11:05 p m	Walls No. 6	11:10 p m

Cincinnati Express, Pacific Express and Brinton Accommodation No. 2 leave daily. All other Trains daily, except Sunday.

Pacific Express leaving Pittsburgh at 2:50 a. m., arrives at Harrisburg 11:35 a. m.; Philadelphia 3:40 p. m.; Baltimore 3:00 p. m.; Washington 5:05 p. m.

Cincinnati Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 12:50 p. m., arrives at Harrisburg 10:35 p. m.; Philadelphia 3:05 a. m.; Baltimore 2:30 a. m.; Washington 5:50 a. m.

Philadelphia Express, leaving Pittsburgh at 5:20 p. m.; arrives Harrisburg 2:39 a. m.; Philadelphia 6:40 a. m.

Fast Line, leaving Pittsburgh at 7:20 p. m., arrives Harrisburg 3:55 a. m.; Philadelphia 8:05 a. m.; Baltimore 7:20 a. m.; Washington 10:00 a. m.

The Church Trains leave Wall's Station every Sunday at 9:15 a. m., reaching Pittsburgh at 10:05 a. m. Returning leave Pittsburgh at 12:30 p. m., and arrive at Wall's Station at 2:05 p. m.

For further information apply to
W. B. STOREY, Agent,
Union Depot, Pittsburgh.
A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN-HANDLE ROUTE. After NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh Time:

DEPARTS.		ARRIVES.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Southern Ex	2:33 a m
Columbus Mail	7:13 a m	McDonald Ac	7:43 a m
Washington Ac	9:23 a m	Washington Ac	8:48 a m
Pacific Express	9:43 a m	Steubenville Ac	10:13 a m
McDonald Ac	11:38 a m	Cincinnati Exp	12:13 p m
Southern Ex	3:13 p m	McDonald Ac	3:53 p m
Steubenville Ac	4:28 p m	Columbus Mail	5:48 p m
McDonald Ac	5:58 p m	Fast Line	6:58 p m
Sunday Ch train	12:58 p m	Sunday Ch train	9:58 a m

3:13 p. m. Southern Express will leave daily.
12:13 p. m. Cincinnati Express will arrive daily.
All other trains will run daily, except Sundays.

Trains on Chartiers Railroad will leave Mansfield on the arrival of Washington Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 9:23 a. m., and Steubenville Accommodation, leaving Pittsburgh at 4:28 p. m. Returning, will connect at Mansfield with Washington Accommodation, due in Pittsburgh at 8:48 a. m., and Mail Train due in Pittsburgh at 5:48 p. m.

Sleeping Cars, without change, to Cincinnati, Louisville, Indianapolis and St. Louis.

J. N. McCULLOUGH, Gen'l Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILWAY, AND CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD.

From NOVEMBER 12th, 1871, Trains will leave from and arrive at the Union Depot, Pittsburgh, City Time, as follows:

LEAVE.		ARRIVE.	
Fast Line	1:58 a m	Pacific Ex	2:23 a m
Cle & Whg Mail	6:43 a m	Wheeling Ex	10:43 a m
Erie and Ygn Ex	7:13 a m	Chicago Ex	12:23 p m
Chicago Mail	7:23 a m	Ch&St. Louis Ex	4:58 p m
Pacific Exp	9:33 a m	Cleveland Ex	1:58 p m
Clev and Wg Ex	2:23 p m	Erie and Ygn Ex	5:18 p m
Chicago Exp	2:43 p m	Chicago Mail	8:48 p m
Wheeling Ex	4:38 p m	Clevand Whg Ex	6:53 p m
Erie Express	4:48 p m	Erie Ex	11:18 p m
Depart from Allegheny.		Arrive in Allegheny.	
Beaver Falls Ac	8:38 a m	Leetsdale Ac	6:53 a m
Leetsdale Ac	10:23 a m	Beaver Falls Ac	8:08 a m
Leetsdale Ac	11:53 a m	Enon Ac	8:58 a m
New Castle Ac	1:33 p m	New Castle Ac	10:23 a m
Enon Ac	3:58 p m	Leetsdale Ac	12:43 p m
Leetsdale Ac	5:28 p m	Beaver Falls Ac	2:23 p m
Beaver Falls Ac	6:23 p m	Leetsdale Ac	4:33 p m
Leetsdale Ac	10:43 p m	Leetsdale Ac	7:33 p m
Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	12:43 p m	Fair Oaks, Sunday Church	9:58 a m

Chicago Express leaves daily.
Chicago Express arrives daily.
Fast Line leaves daily, Mondays excepted.
Pacific Express arrives daily, Mondays excepted.
All other trains will leave and arrive daily, Sundays excepted.
J. N. McCULLOUGH, General Manager.
F. R. MYERS, General Passenger and Ticket Agent.

WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—On and after NOVEMBER 13th, 1871, the Passenger Trains on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad will arrive at and depart from the Federal street Depot, Allegheny City, as follows, (Allegheny Time):

Arrive.		Depart.	
Springdale No. 1	6:35 a m	Mail	6:50 a m
Freeport No. 1	[illegible]	Freeport No. 1	9:30 a m
Express	11:50 a m	Claremont Ac	11:20 a m
Claremont Ac	1:18 p m	Express	3:35 p m
Freeport No. 2	3:55 p m	Springdale No. 1	2:45 p m
Mail	5:40 p m	Freeport No. 2	4:40 p m
Springdale No. 2	6:20 p m	Springdale No. 2	6:25 p m

The above Trains run daily except Sunday.

The Church Train leaves Freeport every Sunday at 8:10 A. M., reaching Allegheny City at 9:50 A. M. Returning, leaves Allegheny City at 12:50 P. M., and arrives at Freeport at 2:30 P. M.

The 6:50 a. m. Train and 3:35 p. m. Train from Allegheny City make direct connection for Butler.

For further information apply to
JAMES LEFFERTS, Agent,
Federal Street Depot.

Local Tickets to all important Stations on the main line of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad.

A. J. CASSATT,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
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Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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PITTSBURGH.

BLACK DIAMOND STEEL WORKS.
PARK, BROTHER & CO.,
Manufacturers of all descriptions of
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Office and Warehouse, Cor. Thirtieth, Thirty-first and Railroad Streets, Pittsburgh.

Pittsburgh Steel Works.
ANDERSON & WOODS,
Successors to Anderson, Cook & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
BEST REFINED CAST STEEL,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION; ALSO, BEST
Refined German Plow and Spring Steel
CORNER ROSS AND FIRST AVENUE,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE VERY LATEST.

AT LAST!

Arrival of the Grand Duke Alexis.

NEW YORK, November 19.—Early this morning the Russian frigate Svetland arrived safely off the lightship with the Grand Duke Alexis on board. She experienced strong head winds and heavy seas nearly the whole passage. The officers on duty made immediate inquiry if the other vessels of the Russian fleet had yet reached port, and when informed that they had, immediately communicated the intelligence to those on board the Svetland. A loud cheer soon testified that the news of the safety of their companions had reached the ears of the crew of the flagship.

The Russian clipper Abreck came to upper quarantine yesterday. The Svetland is to be promptly inspected by the health officers.

The reception of the Grand Duke will take place to-morrow, unless the weather is stormy.

We are indebted to the *Tribune* for the following: The Russian frigate Svetland entered the lower bay at noon, attended by the revenue cutter Northerner. Approaching the American squadron at Horse Shoe, she fired a national salute of twenty-one guns, which was quickly responded to by the Congress, Severn, Iroquois and Kansas, each vessel dipping her colors as she passed to anchorage. The Grand Duke appeared on deck and bowed repeatedly to the salutes of the American officers. Admiral Rowan was received with all honors on the Svetland. The frigate met a storm off Hatteras on the 10th, which lasted until Friday night, when observation showed her forty miles off Cape May. A pilot was taken at four o'clock Saturday afternoon off Barnegat. The vessel received no damage, and did not ship a sea.

Alexis was dressed in the simple uniform of a Lieutenant. He is tall, strongly built, and has the air of a gentleman; has a clear complexion, light hair and whiskers, blue eyes, and speaks English quite fluently, but appears to prefer French. The Russian Minister, M. Catacazy passed the afternoon on the frigate as the guest of the Duke. Collector Murphy, Henry Clews, and other gentlemen will proceed to the frigate at 9 A. M. to-morrow in a revenue cutter. The Grand Duke will be serenaded to-morrow evening by the Ninth Regiment Band. President Grant was officially informed by telegraph of his arrival by Admiral Rowan.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

General Weitzel is to be banqueted in Cincinnati, as a recognition of his faithful services in connection with the Louisville canal.

A little girl named Annie Lillick, in Evansville, set her clothes on fire at the stove, and was burned to death.

The detectives of Cincinnati are charged by the citizens with all sorts of evil practices. The Mayor has ordered an investigation.

Judge Morris S. Johnson died in Evansville, Ind., yesterday.

The corner-stone of the Jewish temple of Sinai, in St. Louis, was laid yesterday with impressive ceremonies, the Free Masons participating. The corner-stone of a new Catholic Church was also laid in the same city yesterday, by Bishop Quinlin.

Dr. Hartmann, a prominent homœopathic physician and politician of St. Louis, has brought two suits against the *Times* of that city, one for libel, based on an article stating that his (Hartmann's) wife had eloped with a young man, laying his damages at $50,000; the other for slander in a political article, damages $20,000.

The Methodist Church at Great Bend, Pa., was burned last evening. Loss $20,000.

A mob attempted to take Cheek, the murderer, from jail in Brookville, Ind., for the purpose of lynching him, but were successfully resisted.

ADDITIONAL RIVER DISPATCHES.

Louisville.

LOUISVILLE, November 19.—River stationary, with four feet at the head of the canal, and two feet in Indian chute. It has rained most of the time since midnight, and is now cloudy and raw. Departed—Potomac, New Orleans. There is considerable activity among steamboatmen, and a number of steamers are receiving for Southern ports. It is reported that the opening of the canal will be deferred two or three days. Only the old locks can be used till the accumulated mud is cleaned out of the new locks, which is the work of the canal company. It is probable that it will be the 1st of January or later before this can be done, as there is at least fourteen thousand cubic yards of mud in the locks.

Evansville.

EVANSVILLE, November 19.—Slight rain last night; cloudy and cool to-day, with signs of snow. The river has risen four inches. Port list: Down—R. C. Gray, 8 P. M.; Umpire, 6 A. M.; Evansville, 7 P. M.; Rose Hite, 8 P. M. Up—Batesville, 12 M.; all with good trips. There was no business to-day.

Cairo.

CAIRO, November 19.—Arrived—Kate Kearney, St. Louis, 9 P. M.; Carrie A. Thorn, Louisville, 11 A. M.; A. Baker, Tennessee river, 11 A. M.; Glasgow, Vicksburg, 1 P. M.; Eddyville, Evansville, 2 P. M.; City of Chester, St. Louis, 2 P. M.; Octavia, St. Louis, 3 P. M. Departed—St. Luke, Vicksburg, 10 P. M.; Grand Lake, Pittsburgh, 11 P. M.; Reese, Tennessee river, 4 A. M.; Carrie A. Thorn, New Orleans, 5 A. M.; Kate Kearney, New Orleans, 7 A. M.; Waler, Smith's Landing, 10 A. M.; A. Baker, Cape Girardeau, 10 P. M.; Pauline Carroll, New Orleans, 3 A. M.; Glasgow, St. Louis, 5 A. M.; Eddyville, Evansville, 5 A. M.; City of Chester, Memphis, 9 A. M. River stationary. Light snow this morning; heavy rain this morning; cloudy now. Thermometer 45.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, November 19.—Clear and cool; ice last night. River rising. Arrived—Fanny Brandis, Evansville. Departed—Grand Tower, St. Louis; Indiana, Cairo; Glencoe, New Orleans; Marble City, Vicksburg. The crew of the James Howard having "jumped" her, she will not get away before to-morrow morning.

St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, November 19.—Arrived—Bee and barges, Cairo; Lake Superior, Keokuk; Capital City and Mary Alice and barges, New Orleans; Belle of Pike, Memphis. Departed—Lady Lee, Red River; Tom Jasper, New Orleans. River about stationary. Weather cloudy and cool.

New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, November 19.—Vicksburg—Down—Lockwood, 9 last night. Boats down to-day—City of Alton, 6 A. M. Up—Commonwealth, 12 last night. Boats up to-day—H. C. Yaeger, 5 A. M.; Tidal Wave, 4 P. M.; City of Vicksburg, 4 P. M. Cool and clear. River stationary.

CITY MATTERS.

AN IRATE HUSBAND.

He Suspects His Wife of Infidelity, and Early on Sunday Morning Discovers that His Suspicions are Too True—An Arrest.

Sunday morning, as the Mayor's Clerk, Mr. Patterson, was about to enter the watchhouse office to attend the hearing of the morning cases, an excited individual, accompanied by a police officer, stepped up to him and asked that a warrant be promptly issued for the arrest of a "d—d Dutchman" who had invaded his domicil in Birmingham and disturbed his domestic tranquility to a point greatly beyond forbearance. He had done nothing more or less than destroyed the happiness of his household, and only a regard for the laws prevented him from shooting him down in cold blood.

Having thus delivered himself, the Clerk told him an information could not be taken on Sunday, whereon he desired to know if the officer could not go over and arrest the man without a warrant. He was referred to the Mayor, who had not yet come down, and during the interim he related the following facts to Mr. Patterson. He is married and has two children. He keeps a tavern and boarding house on Carson street, Birmingham, and among those stopping with him is a young German, rather good looking in appearance. He has long suspected his wife of being too familiar with this "blarsted" German, and even went so far as to accuse her of infidelity, though he had no positive proof of the same. Toward the close of last week he went away deluding his wife into the belief that he would be gone for three or four days. Late on Saturday night, or early Sunday morning, he unexpectedly returned, and silently entering the house, he went to his wife's bed-room only to find the door locked. This was immediately forced open, when the scene almost threw him into a frenzy of excitement. He drew from his pocket a revolver, leveled it at the German aforementioned, and cocked it, ready to fire, but the unfortunate fellow begged so piteously for mercy, that he dropped the hammer and replaced the revolver in his pocket. But he refused to permit the fellow to stir, and calling some ten or eleven of the boarders, constituted them a body guard or sentry to prevent the escape of either party from the room, and now ejaculated the irate stranger: "Is the happiness of an American citizen to be thus destroyed by a d——d Dutchman, and no law to cause his arrest?"

Mayor Brush, who had already arrived, consoled the young man by informing him that the officer should go over and arrest both the man and woman. The officer went over, but returned with the young man only, who, after a partial examination, was locked up to await a further hearing.

He claims to be entirely innocent of anything criminal, and avers that the wife always sought him out instead of him courting her company. He remained locked up until about eleven o'clock, when he secured bail and was released until this morning. The irate husband intends bringing a suit for divorce this morning, and at the same time intends to punish the destroyer of his domestic felicity.

THE LATE REV. GEORGE BROWN.

Memorial Services at the First Methodist Church.

Memorial services upon the death of George Brown, D. D., took place at the First Methodist church, yesterday afternoon, at 3 o'clock. A large congregation was in attendance.

The services were introduced by a voluntary by the choir. The hymn beginning—

"Servant of God Well Done."

was then sung, after which a portion of scripture was read by the Rev. J. D. Herr, of the Third Methodist Church, and prayer was offered by Rev. G. G. Westfall, of the First Church Allegheny.

The pastor then introduced Rev. J. Cowl, a former associate of Dr. Brown, when he was pastor of the Church in which the services were held.

He took for his text Matt. 25, 21: "Well done, good and faithful servant, thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things, enter thou into the joy of thy Lord."

He began with the remark that all men are servants and all men are served. The minister, especially, is a servant both of God and man. He is God's messenger, carrying His gospel to the world. He instructs in God's truth and inforces its claims. As the servant of man he was to be a leader of the people, he was to be a teacher, he was to keep piety alive.

The character described in the text was a *good* servant. The power of goodness was eloquently set forth. Without this every other power and talent in the minister is but as sounding brass and as tinkling cymbal. Again, he was a *faithful* servant. How much in life hinges on faithfulness. Servants of God were exhorted to do the work of God promptly and thoroughly. "Be thou faithful unto death," says Christ, "and I will give you a crown of life. This servant was commended because he was successful.

Every life may be so. God promises help. Lo I am with you always. Men fail only because they are not faithful to their convictions of truth. In all these respects Dr. Brown was pre-eminently a true servant. He was good. Neither friend or foe ever questioned his integrity to his convictions or his purity of life. He was converted in early life, and never doubted his conversion. He was always faithful to his convictions. The trumpet which he sounded, never gave an uncertain sound. At a time when the principles which he advocated were unpopular, he stood firm. When others were deserting the cause, it was remarked that, while Brown stays there is hope for the church. He never left and was always true. Firmness was his most marked characteristic.

He was a successful man. He received five talents and made them ten. He preached much, read much, and wrote much. In the days of his strength he was a man of power in the pulpit and in debate. He lived to see the principles which he advocated become popular. Lay representation was at least favorably considered in the entire Methodist Church. He had now gained the victory and entered into his reward. He had overcome through the blood of Christ and had fallen asleep in peace. His works follow him. He had led many into the ministry. What joy to him to meet the souls saved through his influence. Some had gone to heaven from this church. There he would meet Shinn, Stockton, Graham and Lucas, from this Conference. He has entered into the joy of his Lord. May the mantel of his power fall upon the young men of the church.

After the discourse, Rev. A. H. Bassett gave a brief account of Dr. Brown's life in Springfield, and his wonderfully peaceful and happy death. He had fallen asleep so quietly that they were hardly sure when the end came.

Prayer was then offered by the Rev. F. A. Day of the Second Church; the hymn beginning "Forever with the Lord," was read by Rev. Wm. Phipps.

After the Doxology, the benediction was pronounced by Rev. J. D. Herr, and the congregation dispersed full of sorrow for the loss which the church had sustained, and, no doubt, inspired with a new purpose to live the life of the Christian that they may die his death.

WOMEN'S WORK.

Annual Meeting of the Women's Christian Association.

The Work Done During the Year.

Reports of the Officers of the Main Association—Temporary Home for Destitute Women—Home for Aged Women—Boarding Home for Working Women and the Sheltering Arms—Full Report of the Proceedings on Last Evening.

The Third Presbyterian Church was crowded last night on the occasion of the annual meeting of the Women's Christian Association.

On the platform were the Rev. F. A. Noble, the Rev. W. D. Howard, the Rev. H. H. Hornblower and Mr. T. K. Cree, Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association.

The exercises were commenced with a voluntary on the organ, followed by the singing of an anthem by the choir.

The Rev. F. A. Noble next read a portion of Scripture, after which the congregation united in singing the 829th hymn,

"Though I speak with angels' tongues."

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Dr. Howard, and then the hymn,

"The harvest dawn is near,
The year delays not long,"

was sung by the congregation.

At the conclusion of the introductory services, Mr. T. K. Cree read the several reports of the main and auxiliary associations, which are as follows:

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MANAGERS OF THE WOMEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

In presenting the fourth annual report of the Women's Christian Association, we chronicle the year just closed, one of earnest effort, and with glad and thankful hearts, add, one of corresponding prosperity.

While we do not affirm all that was desired or even proposed, has been accomplished, yet we find in glancing over the record, where our success in one department has been inadequate, it has been compensated by increased activity in another.

The Women's Christian Association embraces four distinct organizations: Temporary Home for Destitute Women, Home for Aged Ptrotestant Women, Boarding Home for Working Women, Sheltering Arms.

Each of these divisions has a separate Board of officers and Managers, but a common President.

In order that each of these homes be represented in the management of the parent society, the Vice President of each branch is also Vice President of the Christian Association.

The Board of Managers is composed of three representatives from each of these auxiliaries.

The Secretaries and Treasurers of each home will report in detail the work accomplished in their departments.

Since the last annual meeting an important change has been effected in the primary work of the association. The reading of the Bible and distribution of tracts.

Various had been the attempts to accomplish this work, both by voluntary visitors and by making churches responsible for certain localities. So imperfectly was the work accomplished that the Association determined upon the employment of a Bible reader, who would devote specific time to this work.

The interesting reports received each month justify the change.

The Industrial School under the auspices of the Association, and control of Mrs. Young as lady Superintendent, assisted by the Bible Reader, has not, owing to causes beyond our control, met with the success it merited. It was deemed prudent to suspend the school for the summer, and resume the work the first of October. The sanitary condition of the city has precluded the re-opening.

We are gratified to announce that the Trustees of the Gilmore Mission property have acceded to the wishes of the Association, as presented by a committee consisting of Mrs. Logan and Mrs. Irwin, and consented to transfer the property held in trust for the Association. The papers are in the hands of the Notary Public, awaiting the signatures of the entire Board.

The ladies are under lasting obligations to Mr. J. B. Semple, President of the Board, for the interest manifested in the transfer; also for the sum of ($200) two hundred dollars, accumulated rents, placed at the disposal of the Association. They trust and pray they may be so guided and directed in the management of this property as to justify this generous action of the Trustees.

As soon as the transfer is consummated, the ladies having entire control of the building, propose opening it upon a new basis, and having means at their disposal to further their plans, trust it may be instrumental in the accomplishment of great good.

They hope in addition to the Sabbath School already established, and the Industrial School to which we have referred, to institute a Mother's Meeting and eventually a Midnight Mission.

The work in the Penitentiary has progressed favorably during the year, although not directly connected with the work of the Association, it has through the courtesy of the managers presented a field of effort, which has been silently but faithfully improved by Miss Bryan, one of the Vice Presidents of the Association.

We note a change in the Board of Managers, occasioned by the resignation of Mrs. E. T. Garrette as Vice President of the Home for Warking Women. Miss Mary Bryan, was elected Vice President, and this vacancy in the Board supplied by the election of Miss C. M. Smith, Secretary of Home for Destitute.

Our report would be incomplete did we not mention with sincere regret the loss sustained by the Association by the change of residence of the first Secretary, Mattie J. Fowler, connected with the organization from its infancy, and thoroughly imbued with the spirit which prompted it. She was a valued assistant. We trust extensive usefulness will characterize her life, and prove her a good stewardess of manifold "gifts and graces of God."

In as concise a form as possible we have presented a resume of the work of the Women's Christian Association.

This association presents a simple and practical plan of organized effort, while to each member is assigned a specific work as they have time and ability, it yet affords the stimulus of aggregated results. Personal responsibility and active effort under a well organized plan are the demands of the church and the hour. We trust as the field of labor is revealed by the reports of the various Homes, you will each find a place to labor. If, however, to you is denied the necessity of personal effort, we entreat you as you contemplate the magnitude of this work to aid us by your sympathies and prayers, and thus become co-laborers for the elevation of humanity.

ADA HOFFSTOT, Secretary W. C. A.

Officers and Managers for the ensuing year—Mrs. Felix Brunot, President.

Vice Presidents—Mrs. W. A. Herron, Mrs. Frank Woods, Mrs. Jas. Irwin, Miss Mary Bryan.

Mrs. W. P. Logan, Treasurer.

Miss Ada Hoffstot, Secretary.

Managers—Miss Jane Holmes, Mrs. D. C. Clapp, Mrs. Geo. H. Thurston, Mrs. Jas. Verner, Mrs. Eliza Loomis, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. R. W. Poindexter, Miss Mary Bryan, Mrs. Eliza Sands, Mrs. John H. Claney, Mrs. L. T. Johns, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson.

REPORT OF THE BIBLE READER.

The work of Bible Reader under the auspices of the Women's Christian Association commenced December, 1870.

Five hours of five days of the week are devoted to this work.

Nine hundred and seventy visits have been made.

Whenever permitted I read the Bible, pray, distribute tracts and papers, loan religious books and converse with families.

I find many living in almost heathenish darkness.

Several families have been induced to attend church. One of the number, prior to the present, had never been in a house of worship nor possessed a Bible.

I urge those I visit to send their children to Sabbath school, and aid them in gaining admission.

Some cases have required material aid; the hungry have been fed, the sick relieved, and clothing given the destitute.

I can present no adequate report of this work, unless in the form in which it is given to the Association, each month, as a journal. This is not admissable.

In entering upon this work there were many impediments. Sometimes I returned weary and disheartened, feeling wholly inadequate for the work. As I have prosecuted it I have been encouraged. Many, who at first refused to hear me read, now listen attentively and earnestly beg me to come again, and the many expressions of grateful thanks to the Association for sending me has inspired the hope my labor has not been ineffectual. There is revealed at each successive round of visits the need of many bible readers and teachers.

With firm faith that our Heavenly Father will foster the seed sown, and garner the fruit, I go forward in His strength, acknowledging what was undertaken as a work of faith has become a labor of love.

KATE CUMMINGS.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE BIBLE READING FUND.

Mrs. W. P. Logan, Treasurer, in Account with Women's Christian Association.

DR.		
To balance (November, 1870)	$495 42	
Sales of tracts and papers	3 02	
Twelve annual subscriptions	24 00	
Five life memberships ($100)		
Collections and subscriptions at annual meeting ($394 23)	494 23	
Premium on $2 gold	20	
Interest	31 09	$1,047 96
CR.		
By W. S. Haven & Co. bill for printing (November, 1870)	$ 5 95	
Expenses of Rev. N. Mingins	30 00	
Mrs. Irwin, Treasurer of Home for Destitute Women	60 65	
Miss Holmes, Treasurer of Home for Aged Women	60 65	
Miss Wade, Treasurer of Home for Working Women	111 64	
Treasurer of Sheltering Arms	69 64	
Stationary (March, 1871)	3 00	
Expense of printing annual report	83 00	
Miss Cummings, Bible Reader, salary and expenses	201 60	$626 13
Balance on hand		$421 83

PITTSBURGH, November 18, 1871.

FOURTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TEMPORARY HOME FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN.

We come to-night, presenting the operations of the Home during the past year, with feelings of thankfulness for what has been accomplished, with faith increased, a hopefulness for continued blessings on this sad and difficult work in the future, and praying for that charity which suffereth long and is kind.

Although immorality and vice are busily and successfully at work, wickedness painfully perceptible everywhere and immortal souls hastening on to destruction, yet we trust, through the grace of God, something has been done toward staying this growing evil in the human heart. Some have been arrested in their downward course, and plucked as brands from the burning; while many have been cheered with the Christian kindness extended toward them in their transient stay at the Home. "For I was a stranger and ye took me in; naked and ye clothed me; hungry and ye gave me meat, sick and ye ministered unto me," is the response of many a homeless wanderer.

We might relate many a sad incident of a once happy home, unkept promises, disappointed hopes, erring footsteps and sin; but may it be sufficient without harrowing the feelings, to know that some such cases who have been especially cared for this year, have given the managers every confidence in their return to the paths of rectitude and honor; their eyes have been moistened with the penetential tear, faces all aglow with the hope of forgiveness; and as we see them advancing step by step in the Christain life, and filling positions of trust, we may with rejoicing say, "nothing is impossible with God."

During the past year there have been two hundred and seven received into the Home; seventy-six of these were children with parents, a mother, perchance, with four, five or six children changing their homes here, they were refreshed and sent on their way; some were infants with erring mothers, some of whom have been under our care during this year. Another class of inmates have had employment secured for them, and many of them are doing well; some have been sent to the City Farm; some to the various hospitals; three aged sick ones have been tenderly nursed, having no home were kept here waiting the completion of the Home for Aged Protestant Women; one was received into it; one was taken elsewhere and made comfortable, and the third one fell asleep in Jesus with a bright hope of an awakening in the realms of bliss.

The encouragements of success the managers have been called upon to experience during the past has convinced them more than ever to carry on this form successfully; they need a Home where hopeful cases can be taken from under the contaminating influence of transient inmates, of which we have had much to contend with. Our hearts have been made sad many times in seeing very hopeful ones, in an hour of temptation, after much had been done for them, enticed away. Now that such a Home is being built, we are looking to this Christian community for their sympathy and aid, and through them we hope to see it completed in early spring, for it is through this instrumentality that we hope for better results in this particular work. We have been very much assisted in this work by the matron, Miss Martin, who is ever gentle and kind, leading the erring ones to the foot of the Cross, surrounding the sick and the stranger with home comforts; may she be cheered in her arduous duties by seeing the work blessed in her hands; and as we deem it very necessary to keep the inmates well employed, after the general routine of each day's work is done, there is still time left, and to supply this deficiency, we earnestly solicit that sewing be sent to the Home. Thanks are returned to those who have always contributed in this way.

For the co-operating help of the clergy and friends who have given their sympathy and time to the Lord's day service; to Dr. Foster, who gratuitously through much sickness, visited so faithfully, and to all those who have contributed money, groceries, food, clothing and coal, we return our warmest acknowledgments, hoping that although common humanity is constantly making demands upon you, that the Temporary Home, No. 15 Chatham street, shall not be forgotten and will still receive not only your pecuniary blessings but your prayers, for this work of reclaiming the fallen, administering encouragement to the sin sick, making straight paths for faltering steps, and verily believing it to be deserving of the confidence and compasion of every Christian heart.

J. M. SMITH, Secretary.

OFFICERS.—President, Mrs. F. R. Brunot. Vice President, Mrs. W. A. Herron. Treasurer, Miss Mattie Sterling. Secretary, Miss J. M. Smith.

MANAGERS.—Mrs. James Irwin, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. George H. Thurston, Mrs. James Verner, Mrs. S. B. Reed, Mrs. Nelson, Mrs. Steen, Mrs. Frank Woods, Mrs. Poindexter, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Irvin, Mrs. Hodges, Mrs. Bryant, Miss Orr, Miss Annie Wilson.

THE TREASURER'S ACCOUNT—HOME FOR DESTITUTE WOMEN.

Mattie A. Sterling, Treasurer, in Account with Temporary Home for Destitute Women:

Dr.	
To amount onhand October 20, 1870	$ 405 82
Subscriptions and Donations	323 56
Special contributions for inmates	136 00
Disabled Firemen's Fund	500 00
Hallman Fund	152 30
Work by Inmates	42 77
Interest on Money	25 90
Anniversary Collection	60 65
Total	$1,647 00
To balance on hand November 16, 1871	621 11
Amount Expended	$1,025 89
Cr. by	
Repairs	$ 27 10
Salaries	330 13
House Expenses	602 23
Wages	55 80
Insurance	10 63
Balance on hand November 16, 1871	621 11
	$1,647 00

The undersigned Committee appointed to audit the Treasurer's account find it correct.

MRS. FRANK WOODS.

THE HOME FOR AGED PROTESTANT WOMEN.

Mrs. Brunot, President Women's Christian Association:

The managers of the Home for aged Protestant Women report that since their last annual statement the building of the house has been finished, the grounds graded and fenced, and the home opened for occupancy. The Home is a well built brick edifice, one hundred feet long by forty feet wide, having three stories and a basement. Four halls, each seven feet wide, running the entire length of the house, traverses its centre. There are in the house fifty-seven rooms, of which thirty-seven are bedrooms. There is also a parlor, a chapel, a sitting-room and an infirmary; also two bath-rooms, a dining-room, a kitchen, two pantry rooms, a wash-room, an ironing and drying room, a bake-room, two furnace-rooms, four cellar and provision rooms, an elevator and two clothes-rooms. The house is heated by two furnaces, and pipes for water have been laid throughout the building, and water conveyed from a spring given by Mr. Kelly.

The Present Board of Managers is Mrs. Felix R. Brunot, President; Mrs. James Irwin and Mrs. Eliza Loomis, Vice Presidents; Miss Mary C. Thurston Secretary; Miss Jane Holmes, Treasurer; Mrs. W. P. Logon, Mrs. John Harper, Mrs. Alex. Chambers, Mrs. Benj. L. Fahnestock, Mrs. Samuel McKee, Mrs. Samuel Paisley, Mrs. General Whitley, Mrs. Geo. W. Jackson, Mrs. Wm. Shaw, Mrs. Judge Heath, Mrs. L. Johns, Mrs. Jacob Hubley, Mrs. W. S. Haven, Mrs. Robert Palmer, Mrs. Dr. Dale, Mrs. Judge Mellon, Mrs. John Watt, Mrs. Jane Gorman, Mrs. Andrew Fulton, Miss H. Smith and Miss L. Gordon, Managers.

They report that during the year an independent charter has been obtained for the Home, by which the full control of its own property is placed in the hands of its Board of Managers, although the Home still remains an auxilary to the Women's Christian Association, as it was intended it should be when first organized.

The Treasurer's report or statement, herewith submitted, shows the amounts contributed by the public during the year, the amounts expended and the sum remaining in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board.

Although at the date of the last report a large sum of money had been contributed and many generous donations have been made in the past year, yet the money has nearly all been expended and much yet remains to be done.

Whatever remains to be done, much has been accomplished. But a little over two years since a Board of Managers for an Aged Woman's Home was elected from among the members of the Women's Christian Association, and with prayer to our Father in heaven for guidance and help, the Board organized and began its work. Generous men and women came forward to assist, and to-day a commodious edifice, partially furnished, stands as a record of the liberality of the women and men of the two cities. On the 3d of October of the present year, the Home was formally opened and ten aged women have been admitted.

The furnishing of the rooms for those aged women, who are now inmates of the Home, was principally done by the congregations of a few churches. The action of those churches was in response to an appeal from the Board to all churches to come forward and complete the work their members had always taken so warm an interest in. The Board stated in their last report that they believed the furnishing of the Home would be easily and quickly accomplished if each church would charge itself with the duty of raising one hundred and twenty-five dollars for the furnishing of one room. In response, the Third Presbyterian Church congregation have furnished three rooms; that of the Sixth Presbyterian Church, one room; that of the First Baptist, one room; that of the St. Andrew's Episcopal, three rooms, and the North Church, of Allegheny, one room. Although no other churches have responded as yet, the Board, feeling confident that all will contribute the sum suggested, express the desire that they will all make up the amount at an early day, as it is desirable that all the rooms should be furnished soon.

In the performance of so plain and pleasant a Christian duty, the Board entertain no doubt that the congregation of each Church intend to provide a room, where some lonely woman, desolate in the sear and chilly autumn of her life; some aged servant of our Lord Jesus Christ, who has faithfully done her work, with a trusting heart and a loving faith, may enjoy, in the quiet seclusion of the chamber prepared for her by tender Christian hearts, the realization of that faith, which has led her often to murmer, amid the doubts of weary days and anxious nights, "The Lord is my Shepherd, I shall not want." What a happy thought is it of this home, which generous hearts have founded, filled with aged women, resting from the cares of a troubled life, and their prayers of thanksgiving going up from all those quiet, pleasant rooms, to the Giver of all good, that he had been pleased to so direct the thoughts of women, that the doors of such a home had been opened to those in their closing years of life. What woman whom God has blessed with home and means, does not enter into the happiness of this thought, and will not give, of her little or her abundance, to complete the furnishing of a Home so nobly begun.

When the Home shall have been fully furnished there will come a yet more serious care to the managers; the providing from year to year for the daily wants of the inmates. It is apparent that the Home should ultimately rely for its support upon a permanent endowment. The sum of one hundred and fifty dollars required from each person admitted will be appropriated toward this endowment, also all other sums that may be donated after the Home has been completely furnished and paid for. A foundation for this endowment is now in the hands of the Treasurer of the Board, being a bequest of $6,000 made by the late James McAuley for that purpose. Until such times as the interest from the sums contributed for the endowment, shall be sufficient to defray the daily expenses of the Home, yearly donations for that purpose must be relied upon, and the managers trust and believe they will not be wanting, and that in good time an endowment fund sufficient to liberally suport the Home will accumulate.

There have been many calls upon the generosity of the people of Pittsburgh; they have responded with a liberal hand, and the city has been greatly prospered for many years. It is well to remember in our prosperity that however so much our wealth may increse, that the earth is the Lords and the fullness thereof, and that we who in His good pleasure have become stewards of His bounty should be faithful to our trusts, and forget not that from those "to whom much is given, much will be required," and that "the Lord loves the cheerful giver."

MARY C. THURSTON.
Secretary, Aged Women's Home.

TREASURER'S STATEMENT—HOME FOR AGED WOMEN.

To balance on hand, January 1st, 1871		$9,449 26
Cash six months interest to 1st July on $6,000 Allegheny Valley bonds	$208 05	
Cash, six months interest to July 1st on money loaned	237 63	445 68
Firemen's Relief Fund		500 00
From donations	2,962 96	
Admission fees of inmates	1,350 00	4,312 96
From Churches for furnishing rooms—		
Third Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh	1,655 00	
Sixth Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh	125 00	
St. Andrews Church of Pittsburgh	275 00	
Second U. P. Church of Allegheny	125 00	
First U. P. Church of Allegheny	105 00	
First Presbyterian Church of Lawrenceville	125 00	
First United Presbyterian Church of Pittsburgh	128 00	
First Presbyterian Church of East Liberty	120 00	
First Presbyterian Church of Sewickley	125 00	
North Presbyterian Church of Allegheny	125 00	
First Baptist Church of Pittsburgh	50 00	1,961 00
Total		$16,668 90
To balance		$3,597 01

Allegheny bonds on hand for $6,000, endowment from the late James McAuley. There are some bills not yet paid.

By cash paid Wilson, contractor	$6,764 06
Cash paid insurance	281 66
Cash paid sundry bills	6,026 17
Balance in Treasurer's hands	3,597 01
Total	$16,668 90

JANE HOLMES, Treasurer.

THE BOARDING HOME FOR WORKING WOMEN.

In presenting their first annual report the Managers of the Boarding Home for Working Women have cause to be greatly encouraged notwithstanding the anxieties and arduous labors of the past year. That which was begun in weakness and fear has succeeded well enough to place the experiment beyond the reach of disappointment and failure; and it is our earnest hope that having gained a foothold and secured confidence, what was once an experiment will prove to be a permanent establishment.

It is true the young women in our mills and factories that we at first had hoped to reach still stand aloof, but others from our stores and trades, who are in even greater need, have been provided with the comforts of a pleasant christian home.

Our "Home," located No. 25 Union avenue, Allegheny was formally opened January 31, 1871. During the year forty-eight young women have shared its privileges. The largest number at any time having been twenty-one and the smallest two at the beginning of the enterprise.

We have only been able to accommodate twenty-one, but hope when a larger and more suitable house is obtained to enlarge our facilities for usefulness and provide for very many more. If the humane people of our community could see the sad, disappointed faces, that are necessarily turned away for want of room, we are sure the Home for Working Women would not long languish for want of a more desirable building. This is one pressing need at present; and encouraged by the generous offer of one thousand dollars, upon condition that enough shall be raised to warrant success, we hope next year to be able to report having received the entire amount required, viz; $13,000, as well the purchase of the house, which the Board has now under consideration, for the above sum.

Of our young women many were strangers without friends or acquaintances, and exposed to all the insidious allurements of city life. It may be well here to correct a wrong impression prevailing, that our Home proposes to care for transient young women, employed as house servants. This is not its purpose. It is rather to provide a cheap, permanent, safe boarding place for young *homeless* Protestant women, who are employed in our stores, manufactories, &c., or as seamstresses or trades-women of various kinds. One of our young girls, a dressmaker, who came here directly from Ireland, applied at the "Home" for admittance, having seen an account of its operations in a paper at her own distant home. Thus the influence of good intentions and benevolent designs is often wafted further beyond our feeble sight than any of us can ever imagine.

The managers, aided by their very efficient matron have endeavored to make the "Home" attractive and cheerful, and the many kind expressions of gratitude they have received in return, encourage them to believe their labors have not been wholly in vain.

An evening school was in progress during the winter months and will be again resumed. For the gratuitous, faithful services of Mrs. Dance and Miss Mulhattan many thanks are hereby rendered. While there have been no cases of serious illness at the "Home" the Board will also acknowledge in this connection the prompt and kind professional services of Drs. L. H. Willard and C. B. King.

A Bible class has been organized and conducted every Sabbath afternoon by our beloved President assisted by two of the managers. The attendance has been good and much interest manifested. Prayer meetings are held one evening or afternoon of each week and family worship regularly observed.

A cabinet organ will add very much to the interest and attractiveness of these meetings. May we not appeal to some friend to furnish us with one very soon, assured that nothing will be more acceptable or more highly appreciated? The library contains 282 volumes and over 100 pamphlets and magazines. In addition to these our best daily papers are donated, thus furnishing every advantage for literary and educational culture.

In such a brief report it is impossible to give all the items of interest connected with the management and operations of such a "Home." Persons who are interested in its particulars are invited to visit it and see for themselves the successful workings of the silent leaven.

We need sympathy and money to carry out our designs. Shall we plead in vain to-night for both? Surely the charity that has flowed so liberally and spontaneously abroad for the past weeks shall not be wanting when the homeless at our very thresholds cry for help! Neither shall "the divine benediction be wanting of Him who had not where to lay His head, and who has ever been as the shadow of a great rock to all who are weary," for has He not said, "O, woman, great is thy faith; be it unto thee even as thou wilt!" This is our hope indeed, and our strong confidence.

MRS. THOMAS McFADDEN, JR., Secretary.

Officers and managers of the Boarding Home for Workingwomen:

President, Mrs. F. R. Brunot; Vice President, Miss M. Bryan; Secretary and Librarian, Mrs. Thomas McFadden, Jr.; Assistant Secretary, Miss Kate McKnight; Treasurer, Miss E. S. Wade.

Managers, Mrs. J. H. Claney, Mrs. J. B. Sanderson, Mrs. L. H. Eaton, Mrs. J. R. Foster, Mrs. C. C. Scaife, Miss S. C. Campbell, Mrs. D. C. Clapp, Mrs. H. C. Dickinson, Mrs. McCullough, Mrs. C. B. King, Miss M. A. Blackstock, Miss Eliza Byram.

REPORT OF THE TREASURER OF THE HOME.

E. S. Wade, Treasurer, in account with Boarding Home for Workingwomen:

Dr. To donations	$1,479 61
To Disabled Firemen's fund	250 00
To annual subscriptions	31 00
To boarders	1,144 20
To interest on deposits in Diamond Savings Bank, Allegheny	40 43
To owners of building for painting front of house	15 00
To fines of managers	4 26
	$2,964 50
Cr. By rent ten months	$ 500 00
By matron's salary to November 1st	221 00
By repairs and furnishing house	358 53
By wages	112 22
By house expenses	1,142 89
By balance on hand November 8th	629 86
	$2,964 50

Examined and found correct.

MRS. JOHN H. CLANEY, Auditor.

THE SHELTERING ARMS.

The first Annual Report of the Managers of "The Sheltering Arms:"

At the last annual meeting of the Woman's Christian Association an appeal was made in behalf of the Sheltering Arms, a Reformatory Home to which erring women, wishing to enter upon a better life, might go for refuge and find sheltering Christian arms, interposed between them and the past, and loving hearts and hands to incline, cheer and help them to a more hopeful future.

Five acres of beautifully situated land, on which to erect such a Home, had been donated by James Kelly, Esq.

On the 8th of December, 1870, the organization was completed by the election of a Board of Managers, and at the same time it was decided to change the name from the "Christian Home for Women" to that of "The Sheltering Arms." The latter title seeming more distinctively, and yet not offensively, to indicate the character of the institution.

Early in the spring the Board adopted the very satisfactory plans presented by George C. Monahan, architect. The structure when fully completed will consist of a main building, containing reception room, rooms for matron and teacher, Library, hospital, main hall and stair case, and the wing containing dining room, kitchen, laundry and ironing room, sewing room, school room or chapel, wood and coal cellars, bath rooms, and thirty-six single bed rooms.

The estimated cost is $30,000. Although the Board of Managers were anxious to complete the building, it was not deemed prudent to undertake so large an expenditure without having the money in hand. Hon. J. K. Moorhead and Felix R. Brunot were appointed to advise with the Building Committee, and under their superintendence proposals were received, and a contract was made with J. C. Patterson & Co. for the construction of the wing only for the sum of $16,250. The building is now under roof, and the work has thus far been done in a manner creditable to the contractor, and satisfactory to the Committee. A contract has also been made for introducing the water from a spring on the hill behind the new building, for laying gas pipes and for drainage, which will increase the expenditure contracted for $1,600.

It will be seen by the Treasurer's report that even the wing of the building cannot be completed unless we receive a considerable addition to our subscription list. But we have faith that the generous appreciation which has sustained us thus far will not desert us.

We are more and more convinced by the experience of the past year, of the importance of such a Home in this community especially to rescue young unprotected orphan girls.

The work we have undertaken will to many seem uninviting, but we know that those who have engaged in it elsewhere have found ample encouragement for perseverance.

The "Temporary Home" has helped us in this work very much, but being open as a *transient* home to all women in distress from any cause, the course of instruction is broken in upon. Besides as the usefulness of the "Temporary Home" requires that it shall be in the heart of the city, the permanent inmates can have no out-door exercise, without meeting former associates in vice, and being subjected to their enticements or insults. In some cases (where the parties had sought a shelter in the Home that they might conquer the passion for intoxicating drink,) such premature exposure has been most unfortunate in its results. Some of the inmates have been so sincere in their desires to reform, and so fearful of this danger, that they refuse to go outside of the door, even in company with the matron. One well educated woman, of respectable connections, remained in the Home for a year, until her health was seriously impaired by the confinement. Others have remained over six months, and although happy and giving entire satisfaction in their conduct, they could not help feeling a longing for the fresh air, and the Managers were obliged to find places for them as servants before they felt it quite safe to trust them away from their helpful care.

It is expected also that this institution will, by working in harmony with the Prison Committee, accomplish much good.

The officers and managers for the coming year are: President—Mrs. Felix R. Brunot. Vice President—Mrs. Frank Woods. Secretary and Treasurer—Miss V. Stoner.

Managers—Mrs. Maxwell Moorhead, Mrs. Wm. A. Herron, Mrs. James Irwin, Mrs. James Irvin, Mrs. Eliza Sands, Mrs. Wm. Semple, Mrs. John Moorhead, Mrs. Wilson, Mrs. R. H. Palmer, Mrs. McKay, Mrs. George H. Thurston, Miss Jennie M. Smith, Mrs. James Verner, Mrs. R. W. Poindexter, Mrs. W. P. Logan, Miss Lida Smith, Miss Lyon.

Oct. 24, Mrs. J. T. McClelland, subscription	$ 100 00
Wm. Morrison, subscription	500 00
Mrs. Linford and Charles Linford subscription	50 00
Hostetter & Smith, subscription	250 00
Oct. 4, Oliver McClintock, subscription	100 00
Mrs. M. G. Semple, subscription	500 00
Oct. 4, Lyon, Shorb & Co., subscription	1,000 00
Wm. Phillips, subscription	1,000 00
Nov. 11, John Dunlap, subscription	100 00
James Irwin, subscription	250 00
Nov. 17, Mrs. Wm. Morrison, subscription	100 00
Miss Ann Thaw, annual subscrip'n	10 00
Nov. 18, Interest on bank account to date	193 78
John W. Chalfant, subscription	500 00
Investment in hands of former Treasurer	3,569 89
Total	$13,638 31
Cr.	
March 9th, 1871. By A. C.'s subscription retur ed to Treasurer of Home	$ 100 00
September 27th, 1871, Paid J. C. Patterson & Co. on Estimate No. 1	1,000 00
October 14th, 1871, Paid J. C. Patterson & Co. balance of Estimate No. 1	1,000 00
October 25th, 1871, Paid J. C. Patterson & Co. on Estimate No. 2	2,700 00
November 18th, 1871, Balance cash on hand	8,838 31
Total	$13,638 31

REPORT OF TREASURER SHELTERING ARMS.

Felix R. Brunot, Treasurer pro tem, in account with Sheltering Arms.

Dr.	
December 31, 1870, to subscriptions received from Wm. Thaw, Esq., and self	$2,000 00
January 6, 1871, A. C.'s check	100 00
January 31, 1871, collection at annual meeting	69 64
March 30, 1871, Thompson Bell, subscription	100 00
May 26, 1871, M. K. Moorhead, subscription	250 00
May 26, 1871, F. H. Eaton	25 00
May 26, 1871, J. K. Moorhead	250 00
May 27, 1871, John Harper	100 00
May 27, 1871, Geo. Albree	100 00
May 27, 1871, Mrs. E. P. Albree	200 00
May 27, 1871, Mrs. T. M. Howe	100 00
May 27, 1871, J. H. Hill	100 00
May 27, 1871, Wm. H. Barnes	100 00
May 27, 1871, J. Shallenberger	25 00
May 31, 1871, Miss Eliza Sands	50 00
May 31, 1871, James Caldwell	100 00
June 1, 1871, H. W. Oliver	100 00
June 1, 1871, Robert Patrick	500 00
September 27, 1871, Charles J. Clark	500 00
September 27, 1871, C. G. Hussey	500 00
October 24, 1871, C. A. Wood	100 00

The reading of the reports being concluded the congregation united in singing the 81st hymn,

"Think gently of the erring one."

The Rev. H. H. Hornblower, the lately elected Professor of Pastoral Theology in the Western Theological Seminary, was introduced and in a few brief, yet eloquent remarks, referred to the work being done by the Association and asked those present to lend it every aid.

The Revs. Howard and Noble appealed to the congregation to contribute liberally to the Women's Christian Association. The long meter Doxology,

"Praise God from whom all blessings flow,"

was sung by the audience standing, after which a handsome collection was taken up and the congregation dismissed with the benediction.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

MAYOR BRUSH had thirty-three common cases before him on Sunday morning.

THE hearing in the McCabe will case will be resumed to-morrow.

MANY of the street crossings were in a miserable condition yesterday.

THERE was no one shot or hurt in this neighborhood yesterday.

ALDERMAN McMASTERS had three or four trifling assault and battery suits before him on Saturday.

A LETTER for Schonmaker & Co., of this city, is detained in the Clarion Postoffice for non-payment of postage.

GARNIER, the billiardist, is astonishing the people in this vicinity with his wonderful proficiency with the cue.

REV. HALL, the prison agent, after his "set back" of Saturday will probably be more attentive to his own business hereafter.

THE following donations were made to Mayor Brush on Saturday: Tenth ward, collections per Alderman Koenig, $380 50; Presbyterian Church, Remersburg, Clarion county, per S. C. Faris, $9.

THE McKeesport *Paragon* came out on Saturday in a new dress, which improves its appearance wonderfully. J. W. Pritchard is the editor and publisher.

THE Ormsby borough authorities are satisfied with East Birmingham for erecting a hospital within the limits of the former borough, but seriously object to the sending of any small-pox patients to the hospital.

THE Penn avenue pavement has been completed to the East Liberty bridge, and turned over by the contractors to the Commissioners. It is a matter of great regret that the entire work has not been completed, as it should have been.

THE two negroes, who were arrested on Friday evening while attempting to tap the till of a butcher shop in the Fifth ward, Allegheny, had a hearing on Saturday, and were each required to enter bail in the sum of $1,000 for trial at Court.

WE are sorry to learn that Reese Williams, a prominent and well-known mason of Pittsburgh, is lying seriously ill at his residence, No. 631 Liberty street. His many friends will hope that he may soon be among them in good health again.

TWO children were sledding on the board walk on the hill near Minersville, Friday afternoon, when they tumbled over an embankment twelve feet high. One of them, a little girl, had her shoulder dislocated, but the other escaped with a few bruises. Dr. J. S. Thorne was called, and attended to the child's injuries.

THE attention of the Board of Health is called to the numerous barrels of oyster shells which are permitted to encumber the sidewalks in front of the restaurants on Sunday. They are very offensive in smell, and tend to propagate disease and pestilence. By all means have them removed Saturday night.

AN alarm was sounded yesterday morning about one o'clock from box No. 21, corner of Taylor and Irwin avenues, Allegheny, caused by the discovery of flames issuing from the roof of the blacksmith shop attached to the car shops of the Fort Wayne Railroad. The firemen were promptly on the ground, and soon extinguished the flames. The loss will not exceed one hundred dollars.

REV. VAN DE MARK'S "Plain Talk on Familiar Subjects," in the Universalist Church, last evening, drew a very large audience, the house being literally jammed. He announced the programme for his second series of lectures, the first of which will be given on Sabbath evening next. Subject: "Courts and Alleys." In announcing the fact that he would deliver a lecture in Mercantile Library Hall shortly, the reverend gentleman took occasion to answer a question which had been frequently propounded, as to whose benefit the proceeds of the lecture would be applied, by candidly stating—his own.

Committed for Trial.

Lieutenant David Campbell, on Saturday morning, made information before Mayor Brush charging John Kearns with felonious assault and battery, for having shot at him three times on Friday night. The particulars of the affair were given in Saturday's issue. In the default of bail in the sum of $2,000, the defendant was committed for trial.

FOR Indigestion, Dyspepsia, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms, also as a preventive against fever and ague, and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya," made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., of New York, and sold by all druggists, is the best tonic, and as a tonic for patients recovering from fever or other sickness it has no equal. MW*

PUBLIC AMUSEMENTS.

The Parepa-Rosa Opera Company.

Twenty-two hundred and forty coupon tickets for reserved seats to the performances of this and to-morrow evening were sold at the box-office of the Pittsburgh Opera House last Thursday morning.

The spectacle of a dense and eager crowd, more than half filling the spacious entry-way of that theater for hours, was as pleasing as it was novel. Mr. Zimmerman, special agent of the Opera Company, and the regular officials of the box-office were overwhelmed with that welcome kind of labor whereof the visibly incoming profits make delight.

Really good music of any kind is dearly loved by the people of Pittsburgh, and they never fail to throng with brilliant and appreciative audiences any place of entertainment where they are sure of hearing it. There have been times when two rival opera companies and a competitive concert troupe have played here at the same time, and all of them to what is professionally considered paying business. Only the week before last, with five other theaters and halls offering special attractions, Library Hall was filled at each of the concerts given by Theodore Thomas.

Now, it may safely, honestly and consistently be declared that no musical organization which has traveled through the country within the memory of a generation could be compared for completeness and general and individual excellence with the Parepa-Rosa company. There is no Italian or German company now existing in the United States to be compared with it, and there never was an English company. Perhaps the best we ever had here in by-gone years was the Pyne-Harrison company; yet there was little more in that than Louisa Pyne herself. Harrison could not be mentioned in the same breath with either Wm. Castle or Tom Karl; Susan Pyne was by no means a Zelda Seguin; nor Borrani a Campbell; nor Horncastle an Edwin Seguin. And then, think as pleasantly as we may of Louisa Pyne, what was she, with the whole burden on her shoulders, when paralleled with such a constellation of soprani as Madame Rosa, Miss Clara Doria and Mrs. Van Zandt?

And after making the comparisons—which, by the way, must not be considered odious; for nothing in them is ill-meant or ungracious toward them who were worthily former favorites—after making the comparisons, not half the working strength of the Parepa-Rosa company has been revealed. There are Mr. Aynsley Cook, the most meritorious member of the once popular Lucy Escott company; Mr. Ellis Ryse, who digs deeply into the bowels of "G's" below the line; Mr. Thomas Whiffin, who does the sweetly comic rejected lovers; Mrs. Aynsley Cook, Miss Schofield, Mr. Gustavus Hall and Mr. Bartleman; none of whom have their names in very big letters; but whose conscientious and capable assistance is as essential to the artistic excellence of performance as the genius of the greatest prima donna.

Those two words—prima donna—suggest something that is not wholly agreeable. When Madame Rosa sings in Italian it is well enough to call her prima donna. In English Opera it would be ever so much nicer to have a distinctive vernacular phrase to describe her place in the distribution. "First lady" is the exact equivalent of prima donna, yet some how does not seem to convey so much to the public mind. It is difficult to suggest a satisfactory change in operatic technology; so prima donna and lots of other borrows from the Italian and French must be permitted; but remonstrance must be made against Vanzini. It was well enough on the European continent or at Covent Garden; but Jenny Van Zandt sounds prettier on a bill that is printed in English and for a company that is mainly English and American.

Among those of the company not English or American is Signor Dubreul, who has been for years stage manager of the Italian Opera at the New York Academy of Music. He is probably one of the most accomplished and energetic of laborers in a field that is behind the scenes and little recognized by the public. Also of those who will not come before the curtain, yet whose exertions will be of inestimable value to them that study and understand the importance of perfection in details, is Mr. Howard Glover. Mr. Glover is a composer of talent and reputation, and his engagement as chorus-master is a positive certificate of safety from any chance of carelessness or slovenly disregard of those smaller matters, which, well done, are the best assurance of general effect.

This is not all of thorough organization in the Parepa-Rosa company that deserves remembrance. There is a trained chorus and orchestra permanently forming part of it, and the personal services of Mr. Rosa and Mr. Behrens as conductors are not to be lightly taken into account. The expenses must be very great and can scarcely be met unless the public, wherever the company goes, have artistic feeling enough to sustain its managers. We have so seldom had English Opera perfectly well done, that, to those who love it, no spirit of liberality in its behalf would be extravagant. Public performers do not often put the public under a sense of downright obligation. Madame Rosa does. She is herself so great and the associations she has gathered around are so absolutely good as to make any failure to honor them a proof of public obtuseness and lack of taste, which the people of Pittsburgh will most certainly avoid displaying.

The spectacle of Mr. Ellsler's beautiful theater filled to-night with the most elegant and cultivated residents of the city and country round about, will be of itself worth seeing. William Vincent Wallace's charming opera "Maritana" will be given, with Mrs. Van Zandt in the title part. Zelda Harrison Seguin—best beloved of contralti, and who can be arch and tender too—plays *Lazarillo*, and Mr. Aynsley Cook *Don José*. Mr. Castle is the *Don Cæsar*, and, take him altogether, perhaps the best we ever had. Some few will miss Mr. Campbell's "In Happy Moments, day by day;" but Mr. Cook, Mr. Castle and Mrs. Seguin will be as admirable as heart could wish in "Turn on, Old Time, thine hour-glass," and Mrs. Van Zandt can sing "The Harp in the Air" and "Scenes that are Brightest" almost as deliciously as did Louisa Pyne.

Whereupon, having left no seats vacant to sit and hear "Maritana" on this evening, let it be understood there must not be even standing room to-morrow. Then we are to have Flotow's "Martha," most exquisite of minor operatic gems. Then we are to have Parepa-Rosa herself, and Mr. Campbell will make his re-appearance in *Plunkett*. An "ovation" was the *lesser* triumph, and not the sort of one that Madame Rosa should receive. If personal worth, positive genius and artistic culture are deserving some tribute of popular homage, let the best and brightest of all operatic stars and out-to-morrow evening that Pittsburgh can discriminate and reward.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Elfie, or the Cherry Tree Inn," is scarcely a strong piece for special attraction. It would be good enough for a first class stock company to fill up a week or two with. The part of *Sadlove* is certainly a not strong enough part for any one to star in, and it is a matter of regret that Mr. Charles Wheatleigh did not let the Pittsburgh people see him in something that would have given them an idea of his real scope of ability. This week, while the Parepa-Rosa Opera company occupies the stage of the Opera House, Mrs. Ellsler, Mr. Wheatleigh and Mr. Gotthold go to Mr. Ellsler's Cleveland theater. Mrs. Ellsler is an established favorite there, and will be warmly welcomed. Let the reception of Mr. Wheatleigh and Mr. Gotthold be equally cordial and encouraging. After the opera the regular company will return, and Mr. Charles Mathews will play here for one week.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.

There is evidently a large class of people who differ from another large class of people on the subject of the drama according to Emmet and Gayler. The former class think Mr. Emmet immense and irresistible, and they rush into every available spot in Mr. Beamer's theater, from the rising of the curtain to the going down thereof, there is scarcely room to turn. It should not be forgotten that in this piece, called "Our Cousin German," opportunities are made by some of the performers for themselves, Mr. Hotto always tries to make the most of even the smallest chance that offers, and never entirely fails. So does Mr. Welsh Edwards; and a little daughter—a very little daughter—of Mr. Edwards is, in the last act, the feature of the play. There is some excellent material in Mr. Beamer's company, and during the season it will undoubtedly be utilized. All he wants is a good leading actor, like Mr. Chaplin, or Mr. Cogswell, for instance, and then the production of melo-dramatic spectacles, after the manner that Mr. Foster once made so popular here, would bring him in more money than he can ever get by sharing with the cormorant tribe of sensational stars.

Trimble's Varieties Theater.

Things that are good in themselves should be recognized and praised wherever they are presented. Mr. Aims has introduced some performers at the Varieties this week who are among the very best of their kind that ever appeared here. As "song and dance" performers Johnson and Powers probably never had superiors, and it would be difficult to find their equals. Mdlle. Fontainbleau might be made a legitimate sensation by herself. She is pretty of face, symmetrical of form and always modest and graceful. This week new attractions are introduced, though none were really needed. The veteran S. S. Sanford remains, and so do the Female Minstrels.

Academy of Music.

There will be no more "taps" from "The Drummer Boy of Shiloh" this season. His skillfully manipulated sheepskin *reveilled* large audiences through the week, and substantial aid was secured for the widows and orphans of our fallen soldiers. The next attraction at the Academy will most likely be the great German tenor, Wachtel. His *Arnoldo* in "William Tell" should be the best attraction to Madame Rosa upon this Winter's cards.

The Female Orchestra.

Mr. Ruhman brought only a detachment of the Vienna Female Orchestra to Library Hall, and the audiences that went there were not encouragingly large. There is talent among these musical young ladies. Miss Leopoldine Ambros combines taste and force in her handling of the violin, and Miss Josephine Weinlich is not only an energetic conductor, but possesses positive value as an accompanyist on the piano. It was not right, though, of Mr. Ruhman to promise us Madame Fabbri, and then not bring her here.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS BY AUCTION.

These elegant works of art, on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, are now closing out, the sales being continued at 7½ o'clock this evening, and same hour to-morrow evening. Though prices in former sales have ranged very far below the merit of these pictures, yet the owner is determined to close out the entire collection. Some of the finest paintings have been reserved, but will be now submitted to a sacrifice for sake of finishing up the sales. This is a chance may not occur again for years.

LADIES' FURS AT PALMER'S,

84 Wood street. MWF

REV. DR. GRACEY'S PROPERTY ON FORTIETH STREET BY AUCTION.

The very large and valuable property of the late Rev. Dr. Gracey, on Fortieth street, between Butler and Penn avenues, opposite upper Arsenal grounds, will be sold on the premises next Wednesday afternoon, by order of Orphans' Court. For particulars of its large dimensions, improvements, terms, &c., see McIlwaine's auction advertisement.

THE CHEAPEST AND BEST FURS

At R. H. Palmer's, 84 Wood street. MWF

LADIES' MISSES' CHILDREN'S AND GENT'S FURS.

New goods of this season's manufacture now offering at Palmer's, the cheapest place in the city to buy new and fashionable goods. Go and look at Palmer's stock, at 84 Wood street. MWF

CHILDREN'S FURS AT R. H. PALMER'S,

84 Wood street. MWF

WHERE TO GET IT, AND WHAT IT WILL DO.

You can get it from druggists and dealers. It will rid your house from Rats, Mice, Roaches, &c. Abel's Vermin Exterminator has no equal. "Try it."

GENTS' FUR CAPS, GLOVES, MUFFLERS,

At Palmer's, 84 Wood street. MWF

DOLLAR REWARD SOAP.

The great woman saver, the "Dollar Reward Soap," which washes without rubbing. For sale by all grocers.

MISSES' FURS AT R. H. PALMER'S,

84 Wood street. MWF

SHURE POP.

Abel's Vermin Exterminator is shure death to rats, mice, roaches, &c. Try it. Sold by druggists and dealers.

ABEL'S GLYCERMEL OF ROSES.

The best and cheapest article in the market for chapped faces, hands and lips. "Try it."

FURS, FURS, FURS.

The Largest Stock and Cheapest Goods by 15 or 20 Per Cent. at Wm. Fleming & Co.'s, 139 Wood Street.

It is always to the advantage of purchasers of any class of goods to have a large stock to select from, and for this reason we advise all our readers who are in need of a set of furs, to call at the large and well conducted establishment of William Fleming & Co., No. 139 Wood street, as they have the largest and best selected stock of furs to be found in the city. The stock includes all the various grades and qualities of furs, beginning with the beautiful Hudson Bay Sable, the elegant and stylish Mink Sable, the comfortable and durable Astrachan and Persian Lamb, and on down to the cheaper grades, among which we notice the German Fitch, Siberian Squirrel, Alaska Mink, &c. These goods were all bought from first hands for cash, and having been purchased in large quantities, were obtained at such figures as enable Fleming & Co. to sell them to their patrons at from fifteen to twenty per cent. lower than other houses can possibly afford to sell them. Remember the place, 139 Wood street, at the great fur emporium of William Fleming & Co.

"We Consider

Burnett's Flavoring Extracts superior to any others.'
—Parker House, Boston.

Large Stock,

Of China, glass and Queensware just received at R. E. Breed & Co's China Store, 100 Wood street.

For Fourth Ward, Allegheny, Readers.

Among the many Aldermen on the North Side none have gained a more favorable reputation for honesty of dealing, executive ability and attention to duty, than D. M. Mullin, of the Fourth ward, Allegheny. This gentleman has made a most efficient [illegible] and returned [illegible] ably. It [illegible] look well [illegible] is an invariable [illegible] residence.

Country Dealers

Are requested to call and examine the large stock of new goods at the China Store of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street.

Fragrant Sozodont

Hardens and invigorates the gums, purifies and perfumes the breath, cleanses, beautifies and preserves the teeth from youth to old age. Sold by all druggists.

The China Store

Of R. E. Breed & Co., 100 Wood street, is the place to buy china, glass and queensware.

Royal Baking Powder.

Sold by all grocers.

Seventy-five Cases

Of the celebrated West & Son's "Golden Eagle" Cincinnati wine just received and for sale by R. H. Lubbers, wholesale wine dealer, No. 16 Clark street.

Fine Table Cutlery

At R. E. Breed & Co.'s, China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Silver Plated Ware

Extra quality, at R. E. Breed & Co.'s China Store, No. 100 Wood street.

Whitcomb's Asthma Remedy.

Nothing so successful.—*Theo. Metcalf, Apothecary Boston.*

DIED.

McCLURE—At Youngstown, Ohio, Sunday, November 19, at 2 30 P. M., WILLIAM DENNY McCLURE, late of Mifflin township, Allegheny county, Pa., in the seventy-third year of his age.

Funeral from his residence, Youngstown, Ohio, on TUESDAY next, at 2 o'clock.

Oldest Ins. Co. in America
ASSETS, $3,185,219 41.
Ins. Co. of North America
OF PHILADELPHIA.
Losses adjusted and paid by
WILLIAM L. JONES, 84 Fourth ave.

LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Iron Founders, Manufacturers Light Grey Iron
CASTINGS.
[Light Cast Goods our Specialty.]

Loose Joint Butts, Shutter and Gate Hinges, Latches, Sash Pullies, and other articles of Builders' Hardware always on hand. Office and Works [illegible] Allegheny City. P. O. address Lock Box 302, Pittsburgh, Pa.

DENTISTRY.
Dr. W. F. FUNDENBERG.

Has resumed the practice of his profession, at No. 106 FOURTH AVENUE, between Wood and Smithfield streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

New Pittsburgh Opera House
JOHN ELLSLER ... Sole Lessee and Manager.
RE-ENTRÉE OF THE
Parepa-Rosa Grand English Opera.
CARL ROSA ... Director.
D. DE VIVO ... Business Manager.
MONDAY EVENING, November 20th, [illegible] charming Opera, MARITANA, [illegible] American Prima Donna,
M'me VAN ZANDT (Mrs. Van Zandt) as ... MARITANA.
Lazarillo ... Mrs. Zelda Seguin.
The Marchioness ... Mrs. Aynsley Cook.
Don Cæsar ... Mr. Castle.
Don Jose ... Mr. Aynsley Cook.
The King ... Mr. Campbell.
The Marquis ... Mr. White.
Tuesday—MARTHA.

Fifth Avenue Opera House.
V. E. BEAMER ... Lessee and Manager.
LAST WEEK OF
Mr. Jos. K. Emmet.
MONDAY, TUESDAY and WEDNESDAY, [illegible]
FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
Thursday Evening, first time in this city of Mr. Emmet's latest [illegible] entitled CARL, THE FIDDLER. Friday Evening—Benefit of Mr. Emmet. Last Emmet Matinee Saturday Afternoon.

TRIMBLE'S VARIETIES THEATER
FRED. AIMS ... Manager.
FITZ SIMMONS ... Stage Manager.
[illegible] Fly, M'lle. Fontainbleau, the Female Serpents, "Le Clair" Sisters; [illegible] Also, Sam Sanford [illegible] Ladies. Saturday Matinee.

OPERA
OPERA LIBRETTOS, save 20 cents. Plain edition, 15 cents. Illustrated, 30 cents.
OPERAS WITH ENGRAVED MUSIC and ILLUSTRATED LIBRETTOS, 60 cents to $2.
For sale by
BARR & KNAKE'S,
No. 12 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh.

AUCTION SALES.

A. McILWAINE, 108 SMITHFIELD STREET.

FINE OIL PAINTINGS,
AT CLOSING SALES.

MONDAY AND TUESDAY EVENINGS, November 20th and 21st, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold, at the Second Floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 108 Smithfield street, the entire balance of Choice and Valuable Oil Paintings, by catalogue. [illegible]

A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, MONONGAHELA CITY STOCK AT AUCTION. TUESDAY EVENING, November 21, at 7½ o'clock, will be sold on second floor of McIlwaine's Auction Rooms, 108 Smithfield street:
47 shares First National Bank, Monongahela City.
10 shares Monongahela Insurance Co.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE
Of Large Lot of Ground and Dwelling House, Stable, &c.,
On Fortieth street, opposite Upper Arsenal Grounds.

The Administrators of Rev. Dr. Gracey will expose to Public Sale, on the Premises, on WEDNESDAY, November 22, 1871, at 2 o'clock P. M., by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court, [illegible] Arsenal Grounds.

The Lot has a front of 172 feet on Fortieth street, and extends back [illegible] the city.

Terms—One-third cash [illegible] $8,000 [illegible] sale, and the balance in [illegible]

For particulars inquire of
THOMAS EWING, Attorney, or to
JAMES McCANDLISH,
WM. GRACEY, Administrators.
A. McILWAINE, Auctioneer.

A RARE CHANCE
FOR A
GOOD INVESTMENT.
AN ENTIRELY NEW STOCK FOR SALE, WITH A VIEW OF QUITTING BUSINESS.

I will sell my entire stock, consisting of DRY GOODS, BOOTS AND SHOES, NOTIONS, HATS AND CAPS, &c., contained in [illegible] Monongahela City. [illegible] Terms easy.

T. J. LEWIS, Monongahela City, Pa.

GRIST MILL FOR SALE.

I offer my half interest in the OHIO STAR MILLS for sale, situated at Fredericksburg, Wayne county, Ohio, on the Cleveland, Mt. Vernon and Delaware Railroad.

The Property consists of Mill 43 by 51, three stories and three run of Burrs, [illegible] Dwelling with 8 Rooms; large Stable, Wagon House, Corn Cribs [illegible] The Property can be bought at a very low price. Terms [illegible]

WM. W. MOORE, Orrville, Wayne county, Ohio.

PLOW FACTORY
FOR SALE.

The attention of Manufacturers and Capitalists is invited to the Valuable Property, which we offer [illegible] together with the GOOD WILL AND TRADE, MACHINERY, PATTERNS AND FLASKS, and all the Fixtures necessary for a large Plow Factory, doing a large, profitable [illegible] the new Tripartite Bridge. [illegible] terms.

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E. S. WARING, Pittsburgh. HENRY M. KING, Philadelphia.
WARING & KING,
Commission Merchants and Brokers in Petroleum and its Products.
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RAILROAD IRON
AT LOW PRICES.
For Side Tracks, Coal Roads, &c.
Also, SPLICE BARS AND SPIKES, Apply to
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
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Patterns for all kinds of Iron and Brass Castings, made to order. Also, Models for the Patent Office, of Wood and Brass.

FAIRBANKS'
STANDARD
SCALES,
OF ALL SIZES.
FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,
102 SECOND AVENUE.

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STEAM PUMPS.
No. 682 PENN STREET,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUCTION SALES.

A. LEGGATE, 159 FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY

Building Lots,
STOCKS,
BONDS AND RENTS,
AT AUCTION.

On MONDAY EVENING, November 20th, at 7½ O'Clock.

Will be sold at A. LEGGATE'S REAL ESTATE AND STOCK EXCHANGE, 159 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY, a Lot of Ground on west side of Fremont street, being the first Vacant Lot south of Washington avenue, 43 feet 9 inches front by 170 feet in depth. Also, the next Vacant Lot south of the above, 20 feet wide by 160 feet deep. Also, the Rental of Building occupied by Band & Son, corner of Webster street and Strawberry alley, leased to April, 1876; yearly income, $113. Also, [illegible]
10 shares Allegheny Trust Co.
5 shares Suspension Bridge Co.
100 shares Pleasant Valley Railway Co.
10 shares Oil Basin Oil Co.
$1,000 Bonds Pleasant Valley Railway Co.

A. LEGGATE,
Auctioneer and Real Estate Office,
Pittsburgh Office—41 Fifth Avenue.
Allegheny Office—159 Federal Street.

WINES, LIQUORS, &C.

Littell & Mechling,
WHOLESALE DEALERS
IN
Old Rye Whisky,
FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
WINES AND LIQUORS
237 LIBERTY
AND
244 PENN STREETS,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Offer for Sale the following Well Known Brands of Liquors, &c.:

WHISKIES.

317 bbls.	McKim, 1 to 5 Years Old.
455 do.	Golden Wedding, 1 to 3 Years Old.
100 do.	Family Circle, 1 Year Old.
368 do.	Wm. Lee, 1 to 3 Years Old.
312 do.	Jones and Brinker, 1 to 3 Years Old.
228 do.	M. Weis, Cop. Dist., 1 to 3 Years Old.
92 do.	S. C. Mecracken & Co. 3 Years Old.
65 do.	A. J. Caton, 4 Years Old.
52 do.	Mestrezat, 3 Years Old.
200 do.	Own Brand, D, 2 Years Old.
150 do.	Own Brand, O V, 3 Years Old.
100 do.	Own Brand, S S S, 4 Years Old.
100 do.	Own Brand, M, 5 Years Old.

COGNAC BRANDIES.

James, Hennessey & Co., 1868, 1865, 1863, 1858.
Pinet, Castillon & Co., 1867, 1865, 1863, 1860.
J. Denis, Henry Mounie & Co.
Eau-De-Vie Vieille.

ROCHELLE BRANDIES.

Pellevoisin Freres, A Seignette.

HOLLAND GINS.

Cologne, Bohlens and Palm Tree.

RUMS.

Jamaica, St. Croix, New England (Crystal Spring).

Scotch and Irish Whiskies.

Ramsey's (Scotch); Mehan's, (Irish).

PORT WINES.

Paul Emil Thomas, Crown, Pure Juice, Oporto and Rosetter's.

SHERRIES.

Cabinet, Cette, Paul Emil Thomas, Valette, Crown, Topaz S O P, Harmony, Pale and Stars.

MADEIRAS.

Marseilles, Cette, Old South Side.

MALAGA.

Gouez (Dark and Sweet), Morastel and Muscatel.

CLARETS.

St. Juliens, Goddard Freres, Margaux Medoc.

CHAMPAGNES.

Charles Heidsieck, Moet & Chandon's Green Seal, Imperial, Carte Blanche, Gold Seal, Paris Exposition, Great Western, &c.

Pleasant Valley Wine Co.'s celebrated

SWEET CATAWBA,
Warranted to keep, on Draught.

ALL THE ABOVE GOODS WARRANTED AS REPRESENTED.

Superior Inducements Offered to Purchasers,

GIVE US A CALL.

Littell & Mechling.

SWAYNE'S
Family Medicines.

Swayne's Compound Syrup of Wild Cherry.

No Discovery in medical science during the present century has equalled this for curing Bronchitis, Consumption and all diseases of the Throat, Breast and Lungs.

Swayne's Ointment

Positively Cures in from 12 to 48 hours, the most obstinate cases of Itch, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Scald Head, Sores, Pimples, Blotches, and all Eruptions of the Skin.

Swayne's Sarsaparilla and Tar Pills

Are a Prompt, Purifying Purgative. Perhaps no one medicine is so universally required by everybody as a good Cathartic. These Pills contain no mercury or other deleterious drugs, and are warranted to cure the great variety of diseases which begin in the derangement of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, such as Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Bilious Headache, Sick Headache, &c.

London Hair Color Restorer.

This Hair Restorer, unlike all others, is Purely Vegetable, and entirely free of all Poisonous Drugs. It is a DYE, but will RESTORE Gray Hair to its original color, and is as a TONIC, and restores the growth of the hair where it is falling out.

All Above Preparations sold Wholesale and Retail, by

McClarran & McKennan,
85 Market Street,
AND CORNER SMITHFIELD STREET AND FIFTH AVENUE.

$375 A MONTH—EXPENSES PAID Male or Female Agents—Horse and outfit furnished. Address Saco Novelty Co., Saco, Me. [illegible] Circulars free. Address NOVELTY CO., Saco, Me.

FOOTE'S IMPERIAL BLACK VARNISH,
FOR THE
Preservation of Iron and Wood,
A Genuine First-class Article, Unequalled in Lustre, Durability and Preservative Properties. Dries in Thirty Minutes.
Warranted to Give Satisfaction.
DEPOT, 202 LIBERTY STREET, PITTSBURGH.
RUSH PATTERSON, Agent.
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY
Henry R. Foote Civil Engineer, New Galilee, Penn'a.

MANUFACTURERS.

WM. SMITH'S
NATIONAL
Pipe Foundry,
Twenty-third St., near Penn Ave.
ORDERS SOLICITED FOR ALL KINDS
FLANGE AND BOWL PIPE,
AND ALSO
RETORTS.
We earnestly request all Gas and Water Works Superintendents to call on us.

Bailey, Farrell & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF
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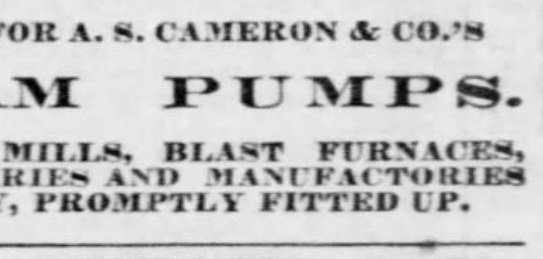

X BABBIT

BABBIT METAL.

We call especial attention to our brand of BABBIT METAL, which is superior in many respect to any other Babbit in the market, owing to the peculiar manner of mixing the metal, its smooth, cool and durable qualities are unequalled. The shape in which it is put up specially adapts it to the

HARDWARE JOBBING TRADE.

No. 167 Smithfield Street.

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COR. THIRD AVE. AND LIBERTY ST.,
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BRASS FOUNDERS,
AGENTS FOR A. S. CAMERON & CO.'S
STEAM PUMPS.
ROLLING MILLS, BLAST FURNACES, OIL REFINERIES AND MANUFACTORIES GENERALLY, PROMPTLY FITTED UP.

ROBSON, CAMPBELL & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
CHAIN CABLES, CRANE CHAINS,
REEL CHAINS, DRILL CHAINS, TRACE CHAINS
and CHAINS of every description. Also Manufacturers of the BEST GUARANTEED CORK AND LIME.
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50 Cents [illegible] Gold [illegible] Jewelry [illegible] Fancy Goods [illegible] No. 59 Fifth Avenue [illegible] New Goods rec'd Daily.

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Wm. D. Rogers & Co.,
(ESTABLISHED 1846.)
Carriage Builders,
1,009 AND 1,011 CHESTNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA,
And Successors to GEO. W. WATSON & CO., Retired.

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Perfect fitting
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Directions for Self-Measure sent on application. Perfect Fitting Shirts of every description always in stock and made to order.
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RIFLES, SHOT GUNS, REVOLVERS.

Caps, Powder, Shot, Wads, Bullets, Game Bags, Shot Belts, Powder Flasks, Gun Materials and Sporting Goods of every description at very low prices. I deal exclusively in Fire Arms and Gun Material, and keep the fullest assortment in the city, and sell as low as any house in the country. Call and see, or send for a Price List before purchasing elsewhere. Firearms neatly and properly repaired. Guns for hire. Tents for sale. Army Rifles, Carbines and Revolvers bought or traded.
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GREAT WESTERN GUN WORKS, 179 SMITHFIELD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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30 bbls Choice Navy Beans;
10 bbls Onions;
200 bush Potatoes;
1,000 bush Ear Corn;
1,000 bush Shelled Corn;
200 bush White Oats. For sale by
McSHANE & ANDER,
141 Water street.

FINE SHIRTS
Made to order. Perfect fit guaranteed.
Orders will be Filled in Six Days.
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$1,000 REWARD.
For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching or Ulcerated Piles that DE BING'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles [illegible] cases of over 20 years standing. Price $1.00. [illegible] R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents, 45 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

Feathers and Beeswax
ALL GRADES.
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Also, SLATING NAILS AND FELT.
CORNER ELEVENTH AND LIBERTY STREETS.
Opposite the Grain Elevator, Pittsburgh, Pa.
SLATE ROOFS put on by experienced workmen.

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OFFICE
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Opposite Fort Wayne Freight Depot.
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Orders for Slate, or Slate Roofing Promptly attended to. Work done by Experienced Workmen.

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SLATE COMPANY,
Are prepared to furnish to Builders or Slaters, the VERY DARK BLUE COLORED SUPERIOR
Roofing Slate,
From their own Quarries, located in Northampton county, Pennsylvania, at QUARRY PRICES.
Samples may be seen, and communications addressed to
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GRAVEL, CEMENT, FELT
MASTIC ROOFING,
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Roofing Materials and Coal Tar
Work done with promptness and warranted. Metal and other Roofs covered without removing the old Roof. Roofs examined without charge. Material for sale with directions for application. Orders promptly attended to. Work out of the city solicited. Office and Warehouse No. 354 PENN STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

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We ask the attention of the Trade to our Stock of CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, SHADES, DRUGGETS, and all Goods kept in our line. Our Stock embraces some of the HANDSOMEST STYLES that are found in any market. We challenge the Trade to produce finer styles of TAPESTRY and BODY BRUSSELS than we are showing this Season, and in best TWO and THREE-PLY CARPETS our stock is good. We show the greatest variety of HALL and STAIR of any house in the city.

Bovard, Rose & Co.
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I have now on hand a Complete Assortment of every description of
CARPETING,
The Very Latest Designs and New Styles of Coloring admirably suited to the
FALL SEASON.
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Henry M'Callum
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To Iron Manufacturers.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE LIGHT HOUSE BOARD,
WASHINGTON, November 15, 1871.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Light Houses for Trinity Shoal and Timbalier, Gulf of Mexico," and addressed to the Chairman of the Light House Board, will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M. on

THURSDAY, 4th DAY OF JANUARY NEXT,

For the construction of two first-order

IRON LIGHT HOUSES.

To be made, taken down after acceptance, and delivered on board vessels furnished by the United States.

Proposals will be made out in the printed forms, which, with Circulars, Plans, Specifications, Form of Contract, and other desired information, can be had on application, by mail or in person, to

GEORGE H. ELLIOT,
Major of Engineers, U. S. A.,
Engineer Secretary.

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L. H. Smith & Co.
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
WELLMAN PATENT
Reflector Stoves and Grates.
KELLS' PATENT
IRON HEARTH.
THE ANCHOR SAD IRON,
FIRE IRON STANDS, &c.

The Reflector is the Best and Cheapest Grate in existence, it economises one third less fuel and throws more heat than any other. We challenge a Trial.

The Iron Hearth is cheaper than either Marble or Brick.

THE GREAT REPUTATION OF THE
Anchor Sad Iron is established by the thousands who use it in preference to all others.

We caution our customers to see that they get the genuine Trade Mark on the upper side.

Our Irons are all PLANED and have the ANCHOR stamped on the top. Dealers can be supplied at BARNES', corner Third avenue and Wood street, and at GOODWIN'S, 66 Federal street, Allegheny, or at the

WEST POINT FOUNDRY,
Cor. Duquesne Way and Water Street,
PITTSBURGH.